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No. 16

COAL MEN HIT BY FUEL BOSS

FUEL COMMISSIONER GARFIELD
SENDS WARNING TELE-
GRAM.

THE COUNTRY AT WAR

And Fuel Must Come From The
Mines at Reasonable
Prices.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Whatever powers necessary will be employed by the Federal Government to stop the strikes of coal miners in the Middle West and prevent interruption of the Nation's fuel production.

This warning was given to-day by Fuel Administrator Garfield in a sharp telegram to miners and operators in the fields involved, reminding them of their pledge not to allow the output of coal to be diminished and declaring that any attempt to bring pressure to bear upon him to force a revision of coal prices would result in postponement of a decision on that question.

Dr. Garfield was in conference during the day with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who reported that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania were local in character, though they were threatening to spread. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

The Fuel Administrator did not comment upon his warning or go into details concerning the steps he proposed to take if it is not heeded further than to say that while the country is at war no interference with fuel production is tolerated. Congress has empowered the President to take over mines and operate them if he deems it necessary.

Message By Garfield.

The Fuel Administrator's telegram follows:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are for the most part mindful of the fact that our country is at war and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption. But there evidently are some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time as a means of forcing the Government at once to decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meeting recently held at Washington by the operators and miners of the central district should be covered justly by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

"The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question and hope to reach a decision at an early date. The only circumstance within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States at the present time be allowed to diminish.

"If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

Mr. White reported that a considerable number of men were out in Springfield and Peoria districts, in Franklin and Williamson counties and in the Belleville coal district of Illinois. In Indiana, he said, six mines were idle because the men demanded wage increases, and in the Berghole district of Ohio several mines have shut down.

Wage Scale Agreed On.

Under the recent agreement reached at a conference here between the operators and men a new wage scale granting substantial increases was agreed upon. The operators first entered into the agreement conditional upon an advance in prices being allowed by the Government. The Fuel Administration refused to consent to such an arrangement, and the operators, according to the administration, finally agreed without that stipulation. The question of allowing

an increase in price for coal produced in the hands of a committee of the administration.

Fuel Administration officials say the men now striking want the increased wages to take effect immediately instead of at the next pay period, about November 1. In a statement to-night Dr. Garfield said the Fuel Administration and the railroads are energetically working on the problem of getting more cars to the mines, and that there is every hope that the coal shortage will be gradually remedied. He said that whether the increased demand for coal will be met by an increase of supply will depend upon car supply, the energy and patriotism of the miners, coal operators and laborers, and also upon the loyal recognition by every citizen that he is responsible for conservation and limitation in the use of coal to the utmost possible extent.

Production Shows Increase.

"Our production," he said, "has shown a steady increase over last year's figures so that the total of bituminous coal mined in 1917 will be about 50,000,000 tons greater than in 1916, and increased production of anthracite coal will show an even higher percentage.

"Complaints have been received from some mines that the increase in wages of miners has resulted in a falling off of production. It is charged that miners will quit work when they have earned a certain amount of money during the week, and thus the higher wages shortens the working time. In most cases where investigations have been made, however, it is shown that the short time has resulted much more from the shortage of cars than from the unwillingness of men to put in full hours.

"It is the opinion of the Fuel Administration that if all the people will show the same patriotism in the use of coal which the miners and mine operators are showing in its production, there will be enough coal this year for all war purposes and still leave all that is necessary for domestic industries and for keeping the people warm."

SOLONS TO VISIT

WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Washington, Oct. 16.—Ten members of Congress, traveling in unofficial capacity but carrying special passports arranged for by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit the war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies. In the party are Representatives Dale, Vermont; Taylor and Timberlake, Colorado; Hicks, New York; Johnson, Dill and Miller, of Washington; Goodwin, Arkansas; Stephens, Nebraska, and Parker, New Jersey; former Representative Stout, of Montana, and Ross L. Hammond, a Fremont, Neb., editor, and others.

This visit is a development of the recent cabled and personal invitations of representative members of the British and French Parliaments for closer affiliation of the parliamentary bodies of the Allied governments thru personal conferences at the British, French and Italian capitals. President Wilson did not favor Congress officially accepting the invitation at this time, and neither house took action, but the ten members arranged their trip informally. Other representatives are expected to follow soon.

"While this is not an official commission," Representative Dale wrote his constituents in explanation of the trip, "it is certified by the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the House as one that goes in the interest of our country and the relations between its government and the governments of the Allied nations."

Members of the party are armed with letters of introduction to Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, to General Pershing and others. They will visit England, Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland and hope to be back in Washington in time for the opening of Congress in December.

Redistricting Upheld.

The reapportionment of magisterial districts in Ohio county, making seven instead of eight, was upheld by the Court of Appeals, reversing the Ohio Circuit Court, and directing it to dissolve a writ of prohibition against County Judge Wilson. The court, in an opinion by Judge Hunt, also directed that, to prevent confusion, the order not be entered by County Judge J. B. Wilson until after the November election.

GATHERING THE GOLD FOR RESERVE BANKS

PRECIOUS METAL TO BE HOARDED
AGAINST THE DANGERS
OF EXPORT.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson last night sounded a call for the mobilization of all the nation's gold reserves under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

In a statement made public through the board, President Wilson called upon all eligible non-member State banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve system without further delay that they may "contribute their share" to the consolidated gold reserves of the country and aid more effectively in "a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war."

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the past three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The movement to the Federal Reserve system has lacked only a final impelling force to assume the proportions of a landslide. Within less than three weeks resources of such institutions in the system have arisen from \$1,200,000,000 to more than \$2,600,000,000.

Must Control Whole.

Liberty Loan financing, the resultant activity in the money markets, the effect of the government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock exchanges of the country have made it imperative, in the view of the administration, for the Federal Reserve Board to control not a major fraction of the gold reserve of the country, but the entire amount. The recent embargo on gold exports has made it highly desirable that this control be acquired as speedily as possible.

With the board in active, daily control of the country's huge store of gold, at present more than \$3,000,000,000, watching every avenue through which it may be lessened and vigilant in its supervision of the country's banking activities, officials believe that the financial position of the country may be rendered as nearly impregnable as human skill can make it.

At present the board controls the activities of institutions representing only one-half of the country's total banking resources. The latest report of the Controller of the Currency places at several millions above \$16,000,000,000 the resources of the banks within the system. Since that report was issued, however, nearly \$2,500,000,000 in resources have been added through the acquisition of new members.

There are, however, between 8,000 and 9,000 eligible banks and trust companies, with resources estimated at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000, whose activities are entirely beyond the control of the Federal government, being governed only by State laws. The President addressed himself to these institutions.

A NEW GRAIN SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT

County Farm Agent Browder brought to this office Monday a few heads of a new cereal which eventually may play an important part in furnishing the world's bread supply.

It is called Egyptian wheat, and grows in a head very much resembling sugar cane. The grains are a little larger than the sorghum seed, of a rich creamy white color, and has a floury taste nearly like wheat. The heads are threshed in a wheat thresher, and the flour when ground, makes excellent cakes. It is also used for mixing with wheat flour for general baking. Mr. Browder secured the sample shown us from Mr. J. D. Powers, a farmer living near Aetnaville, who secured the seed originally from Texas, where it is extensively grown for the purposes mentioned. Mr. Powers planted the seed too late to mature this season, but enough of the heads ripened with which to plant a fair sized crop of it next season.

TAX NOTICE.

Pay your taxes now and save the penalty which will go on soon.
S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio County.

KAISER'S DREAM OF AMERICAN GOLD

FIFTY BILLION DOLLAR TRIBUTE
TO BE LEVIED ON UNCLE
SAM.

New York, Oct. 17.—To attack the United States if he had been victorious in the war and make it pay Germany an indemnity of fifty billion dollars or more, thus making Germany easily the richest nation in the world, was the generous scheme of the Kaiser.

It has been known that the Kaiser proposed to conquer the United States after he had finished with the rest of the world and make us pay all Germany's war costs, but this is the first statement of the exact amount the Kaiser had expected to collect from us.

Henry Morganthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, states this in an article in the World.

Mr. Morganthau, referring to the war, says:

No matter how heavy the expense may be, it will be light in comparison with the price that the United States would have to pay if Germany won the war.

The great majority of Americans seems to have little realization of how close we stood to the brink of a precipice. It was no idle threat that the Kaiser uttered when he told Ambassador Gerard in October, 1916, that when this war was over he intended to stand no more nonsense from the Americans.

If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000, or 200,000,000,000 marks.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the allies had been defeated. Indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the Kaiser's ambition to create a master state than the humbling and crippling of Great Britain. Here were unlimited riches in the hands of 100,000,000 people who had not had the courage to defend themselves. They had made billions out of the war; why not take it away from them and put the German empire back on its feet?

When a Senator like LaFollette asserts that we had only a technical grievance against Germany, the men who applauded him for assailing the President's policy are blind and deaf and dumb to the calamity which was hanging over the country.

EXEMPTION RULES WILL BE CLARIFIED

Much confusion has resulted from the construction put by different county and district boards, upon the rules, issued at Washington, to govern their actions in the matter of granting exemptions to men drafted for war service. A number of boards, county and district, including the Ohio county board, have excluded all married men, while other boards, as the district board at Madisonville, have reported many married men for draft service. It appears now that the authorities at Washington will soon undertake to clear up the confusion, and bring about some uniform rule for exemptions. When this is done it is highly probable that many men already in the cantonments will be returned to their dependent families.

McHENRY BOY IS A SHARPSHOOTER

Although he has donned the uniform of a sea soldier only since June 5 last, William W. Duncan, of McHenry, this county, has already qualified as a sharpshooter in the United States Marine Corps, winning the coveted medal and an increase of pay. He won his spurs at the recent Port Royal, S. C., shooting trials, after experts had put him and fellow Marines through a series of training at the various island camps.

During this training the men are taught the fine points and moods of the Springfield "30" so that by the

A CARD.



Having received nearly a thousand votes in my race before the late Republican primary for the nomination for Sheriff I feel like I have some friends in Ohio county, and to these friends especially I want to appeal for their most loyal and enthusiastic support of my successful opponent and for the entire Republican ticket.

My ideal of a true Republican is one who is as faithful in the hour of defeat as in the hour of victory, and the highest service the men who supported me in my race can do for me is to join me in a sincere and earnest effort to give the entire Republican ticket this year the largest majority in the party's history. Every man on the Republican ticket is well qualified for the position he seeks and highly deserving the honor of election, and let us all join hands for a victory for the entire ticket with a majority near the thousand mark.

Yours for success,
G. A. RALPH.

time the range is reached they thoroughly understand the rifle. Then follow lessons in the art of maintaining correct shooting positions, each man being coached by an individual instructor. This personal tutelage creates a keener interest amongst the men, range experts say.

It is an open secret that thousands of marines are now in France ready to take their stand in the cause of democracy, and the local boy will be well prepared when the time comes to join them. He is the stepson of Mrs. Katie H. Duncan, of McHenry, and joined the Marine Corps at Louisville, Ky.

DIPHTHERIA FATAL TO LITTLE ESTES PHILLIPS

Estes H., the eight-year-old son of Mr. Raymond Phillips, who lives just east of town, died Friday afternoon of diphtheria. The fatal malady pursued its usual course of rapid development, and the little fellow was sick only a very short time. After funeral services at the residence, conducted by Rev. R. D. Bennett, the remains were laid in their last resting place in Oakwood cemetery Saturday afternoon. May the God that guides the mysterious course of death comfort the parents in their hour of sorrow.

THE ALLIED NATIONS TO CONFER AT PARIS

Washington, Oct. 17.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is practically certain that the United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which probably will be held in Paris.

Secretary Lansing today authorized the statement that it definitely had been decided that there would be a conference and that the United States was considering participating in it with the possibility that it would be decided to do so.

JUDGE SLACK AFFIRMED IN COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that R. S. Rose, of Williamsburg, who won by a majority of fourteen on the face of the returns, is the Republican nominee for Circuit Judge in the Thirty-fourth district, affirming the judgment of the Whitley Circuit Court in the contest suit by W. R. Lay vs. R. S. Rose, of Barbourville. The case was heard yesterday and considered by Chief Justice Settle and Judges Carroll, Hurt, Thomas and Clarke. Judge Hurt dissented. As the case had to be disposed of to-day so that mandate could issue and the Secretary of State could certify the name to-morrow to go on the ballots in Whitley and Knox counties, the court did not have time to write an opinion.

The case cited above is one Judge Slack was called to Williamsburg to hear in the Whitley Circuit Court, where he decided in favor of Rose.

RUSSIAN ISLE SWALLOWED UP

BERLIN ANNOUNCES COMPLETE
POSSESSION BY THE GER-
MANS.

NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED

German Dreadnaught Strikes Mine,
But Gets Away And Its Fate Is
Unknown.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 17.—German troops have captured the Russian island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, in its entirety, it was officially announced today by the German general staff.

The German statement says that Teuton naval forces had encounters with Russian torpedo boat destroyers and gunboats north of Oesel Island and in the Bay of Riga, and these resulted favorably for the Germans. The Russian ships were compelled to retire. The German vessels, it is added, sustained no losses.

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—The Russian War Office has completely lost touch with the Russian forces on the island of Oesel, it was officially announced today.

Naval skirmishing is continuing in the waters around Oesel Island, off the Gulf of Riga, Russian patrol ships having had encounters with German torpedo craft.

One German dreadnaught which ran into the Russian mine field defending Oesel Island on October 12, struck a mine, the statement adds. After the explosion the warship made for the coast and its ultimate fate is not known.

Big Push In Sight.

All the important infantry fighting last night in the Western war theater was confined to the French front, where attacks by Germans in the Aisne and Champagne sectors, as well as in the Verdun region, were repulsed by General Petain's troops.

There is promise of a speedy renewal of the activity in Flanders, however. Field Marshal Haig, for instance, sends from British headquarters today one of those laconic reports that so frequently have preceded the periodic attacks on that front. "Nothing of special interest to report," has meant in several of these cases that the British guns had opened their terrific drumfire preparatory to an attack.

The German high command apparently is anticipating a renewal of the British drive, as the latest Berlin statement in reporting the intense artillery activity in Flanders said no infantry attacks had taken place "up to the present."

There has been a spell of comparatively good weather in the arena east of Ypres, where the British steam roller is pushing its way through the German lines. Thus the British aviators apparently have been able to collect sufficient information to enable their artillery to pursue its work with its usual precision and telling effect, while mudfields presumably have dried out somewhat with the cessation of the rain.

An admission of possible significance was contained in the German statement on the Macedonian front situation, received late last night. Several villages in the Struma region, on the right flank of the allied lines, northeast of Saloniki, have been "ceded" by the Bulgarians to the British, Berlin announces.

There has been notable patrol activity by the entente armies in Macedonia recently, and it seems possible that some aggressive use is finally to be made of the huge force the allies have had assembled there for many months.

Such a move might have been made in anticipation of a Bulgarian attack on the Saloniki armies of the allies, to which Germany is reported to have been urging King Ferdinand. Emperor William's visit to Sofia has been connected by one of the German newspapers with this reported project. Greece might now be expected to aid the entente in repelling such an attack or in pushing an offensive.

A declaration of war by Greece against Bulgaria, in fact, seems to be expected shortly by the central powers.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
J. W. Mercer, et al., Plaintiffs,
vs.—Notice of Sale.
Ex Parte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at its September term, 1917, in the above styled action, for the purpose of sale and distribution of the proceeds and the payment of the costs of this action and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, November 5, 1917, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., on a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

Certain tracts of land lying and being in Ohio County, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Tract No. 1.—On the Hartford and Paradise road and bounded on the south by the Central Coal Company's land; on the east by J. W. Baker's land; on the north by Main's land, and on the west by E. A. Maddox's land. Said tract containing 14 1/2 acres more or less. Being same land conveyed to J. W. Baker by Robert M. Hicks and wife on December 1, 1888, deed recorded in deed book 7, page 528, Ohio County Court Clerk's office. Conveyed to Mary Mercer and Lizzie Duke Mercer by deed dated March 7, 1908, recorded in deed book 35, page 107.

Tract No. 2.—A tract of land near the old Emporia Mines in Ohio county, Kentucky, being two lots; one conveyed to J. A. Daugherty by J. W. Baker and wife and one conveyed to J. A. Daugherty by John B. Stevens and wife. For a more perfect description reference is made to the above mentioned deeds.

Being same land conveyed to Mary Mercer by J. A. Daugherty on the 15th day of June, 1894, recorded in Ohio County Court Clerk's office in deed book 50, page 477.

Tract No. 3.—Lying in Ohio county, Kentucky, on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek, and in the town of Emporia and being a part of the land conveyed by I. H. Baker to J. W. Baker and recorded in deed book X, page 507, Ohio County Clerk's office, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the North side of I. C. R. R. Company's right of way, running N. 31 W. 150 feet to a stake; thence S. 60 W. 150 feet to a stake; thence N. 33 W. 175 feet to a stake; thence S. 44 E. 130 feet to a stake; thence S. 60 W. 150 feet to a branch; thence with said branch S. 87 E. 253 feet to the I. C. right of way. Containing 1 2/3 acres, more or less, conveyed to Mary Mercer by J. W. Baker on the 1st day of June, 1905, which deed is recorded in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 30, page 371.

Tract No. 4.—A parcel of land lying on the east end of the farm of J. W. Baker, near Emporia Mines, in Ohio County, Kentucky, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. W. corner of the first lot mentioned in deed from Wm. Russell to Mary Mercer; thence with the North line of this lot 147 feet to its N. E. corner; thence in a Northerly course in exactly the same direction as the east line of the above mentioned Mary Mercer lot 15 feet to a stake; thence on a westerly course parallel with the first line herein 147 feet to a stake; thence in a southerly course 15 feet to the beginning. Being same land conveyed to Mary Mercer by J. W. Baker deed dated April 25, 1908, and recorded in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 50, page 478.

Tract No. 5.—A lot of ground in Ohio county, Kentucky, bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. W. corner of the first lot mentioned in deed from Wm. Russell to Mary Mercer; thence with the North line of this lot 147 feet to its N. E. corner; thence in a Northerly course in exactly the same direction as the east line of the above mentioned Mary Mercer lot 15 feet to a stake; thence on a westerly course parallel with the first line herein 147 feet to a stake; thence in a southerly course 15 feet to the beginning. Being same land conveyed to Mary Mercer by J. W. Baker deed dated April 25, 1908, and recorded in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 50, page 478.

Tract No. 6.—One lot or parcel of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a persimmon bush at S. E. corner of Bud F. Brown's lot; thence with the railroad 147 feet to a stake; thence North of east 147 feet to a stake; thence west of south 147 feet, Bud F. Brown's corner; thence with his line to the beginning, containing one-half acre.

Tract No. 7.—Beginning at the railroad and Rufus Ingram's line; thence with said line to the N. E. corner of same; thence S. W. 40 feet to a stake; thence parallel with the first line 147 feet to the railroad line; thence with the railroad line 40 feet to the beginning. For reference see deed from E. G. Burton to Wilson Russell, deed book 24, page 265.

Being same land conveyed to Mary Mercer by Wilson Russell and wife, by deed dated April 14, 1902, and recorded in the Ohio County Court Clerk's office in deed book 50, page 476.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after sale, to be approved by the commissioner and a lien will be retained on said land as additional security.

Given under my hand, this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
D. B. Rhoads, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
Harve Condit, et al., Plaintiffs,
vs.—Notice of Sale.
Ex Parte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered in the above styled action at the September term, 1917, of the Ohio Circuit Court, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds among those entitled thereto and the purpose of paying the cost of this action and of this sale, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, at about the hour of one o'clock p.

m., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Two tracts of land situated and being in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded and described as follows:

Tract No. 1.—Beginning at a stake on the south bank of Rough River, corner of Everly Bros.' land; thence with their line S. 64 W. 134 poles to a sweet gum, elm and hickory; thence N. 26 W. 60 poles to a stake; thence N. 6 1/4 W. 63 poles and 15 links to two elms on the bank of Rough River; thence up Rough River with its meanders to the beginning, containing 58 1/2 acres, more or less. Being the same land conveyed to W. F. Condit by L. H. Condit and wife, Hallie Condit, on the 10th day of August, 1914, by deed of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, in deed book 50, page 418.

Tract No. 2.—Beginning at a stone and hickory stump on the bank of Rough River, the said stump is the stump of the hickory tree called for in former deeds to this land, known as the Spangler tract; thence due south 368 poles to a willow and black oak on the north bank of Grassy Creek to Rough River; thence up Rough River to the beginning and containing 100 acres.

The interest of the infant's Byron V. and Lou Belle Williams in said land will not be paid, but will retain a lien on said land until the guardian of each of said infants shall qualify and execute bond in this court.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with good and sufficient security for the purchase price of said land immediately after sale, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Given under my hand this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
Barnes & Smith, Attorneys.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
N. G. Hunley, et al., Plaintiffs,
vs.—Notice of Sale.
Ex Parte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered in the above styled action at the September term, 1917, for the purpose of a sale and distribution of the proceeds among the joint owners of the land hereinafter described, and for the purpose of paying the costs of the above styled action, together with the costs of this sale, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, November 5, 1917, that being regular county court day, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described land, lying and being in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Tract No. 1.—Being on Pond Run Creek and beginning at a stone on the N. W. corner; thence E. 20 poles to the creek; thence S. with the creek 76 1/2 poles when reduced to a straight line, to one sweet and one black gum; thence west 212 poles to a stone; thence N. 76 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less. Being the same land conveyed to W. P. Hunley by Harrison Austin, et al., by deed dated August 30, 1886, and of record in deed book 7, page 243, Ohio County Clerk's office.

Tract No. 2.—On the waters of Pond Run Creek, beginning at a sweet gum and black gum, W. P. Hunley's corner to his 160 acre tract on the old creek bed of said creek; thence with a line of his said tract N. 86 W. 218 poles to a stone, his corner, in line of T. Morton's tract; thence with a line of same S. 3 W. 110 1/2 poles to a stone, Luther Brown's corner in the Morton's line; thence with said Brown's line S. 87 E. 91 poles to a small black oak on said Pond Run Creek, one pole east of a beech, said Brown's corner; thence up said creek as it meanders in the middle thereof to the mouth of the said bed of said creek; thence up said old creek bed as it meanders in the middle thereof to the beginning, containing 107 acres more or less. Being the same land conveyed to Harrison Austin and wife to W. P. Hunley by deed of date September 28, 1898, and of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 19, page 158.

Tract No. 3.—On Pond Run Creek, beginning at a stone in Benj. Fulton's line near the old creek bed, the same being W. M. Phipps' corner also; thence S. 1 1/2 W. 112 3/4 poles to a stone in J. R. Fulton's line; thence S. 87 1/2 W. 112 3/4 poles to a black oak on creek bank, extending into center of creek; thence up the creek with its meanders to the beginning, containing 47 1/2 acres, more or less. The coal in and under and upon the described land being reserved.

Being the same land conveyed to W. P. Hunley by Eugene Herrel and wife, by deed dated March 23, 1913, and of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 42, page 288.

Tract No. 4.—On Pond Run Creek and beginning at a stone on said creek; thence E. 13 3/4 poles to a stone in Brown's line; thence S. 14 W. 44 2/5 poles to the middle of the old bed of said creek; thence up the same with its meanders to the beginning. Containing about two acres, more or less. Being the same land conveyed to W. P. Hunley by Benj. Fulton by deed of date October 10, 1900, and of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 33, page 417.

Tract No. 5.—On the waters of Green River, known as the old Hopewell church lot, decided to the trustees of said church by R. G. Reid, recorded in deed book R. page 89, July 7, 1859, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone and two black oaks in said Reid's west line, 60 poles South from his beginning corner; thence E. 8 poles to a stone and black oak; thence N. 25 poles to a stone and hickory corner lot of school district No. 20; thence W. crossing the center of the well 8 poles to a stone in said line; thence S. with

said line; 25 poles to the beginning, containing 1 1/4 acres, more or less.

Being the same property conveyed to W. P. Hunley by W. E. Johnson, et al., by deed dated December 14, 1905, and of record in deed book 33, page 418, Ohio County Clerk's office.

In tracts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the coal and mineral underlying same to be reserved to the plaintiffs and their heirs and assigns, together with the right to remove said coal from said lands and to mine the same. Tract No. 5 will be sold in fee without any reservations whatever. Tract No. 1 will be sold separately, tracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 will be sold together, Tract No. 5 will be sold separately, and tracts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be sold together and the highest bid accepted.

The share of the infant, Bessie Hunley, together with value of her homestead right in said lands shall remain a lien on the land sold, until she arrives at the age of 21 years, or until her guardian qualifies by executing bond in the Ohio Circuit Court.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after sale, and a lien will be retained on said land as further security.

Given under my hand, this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
Barnes & Smith, Attorneys.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
Bettie Tichenor, Plaintiff,
vs.—Notice of Sale.

Nannie Tichenor, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at its September term, 1917, for the purpose of a sale and the proceeds applied to the support, maintenance and education of the defendant, Nannie Tichenor, and the payment of the costs of this action and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, November 5, 1917, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., on a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the center of the Hartford and Point Pleasant road; thence S. 3 W. 64 rods and 4 links to a stone, three links of a post oak, Nettie Bennett's corner in J. B. Boyd's line; thence with his line S. 88 E. 70 rods to a stone and white oak in his corner on the Centertown and Bada road; thence with said road N. 3 E. 5 1/2 rods to a stone 20 links North of a beech; thence with said road S. 87 E. 55 to a stone; thence N. 3 1/2 E. 10 rods and 15 links to a stone in the Center of the Hartford and Point Pleasant road; thence with said road N. 70 W. 11 rods and 12 links; thence N. 47 1/2 W. 44 rods; thence N. 80 W. 36 rods; thence N. 50 W. 14 rods; thence N. 79 1/2 W. 31 rods to the beginning and containing 34 acres, more or less. This being a part of same land conveyed to grantor by J. A. St. Clair and his wife by deed dated October 25, 1912, and recorded in the Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book 44, page 42. Coal and mineral reserved.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after to be approved by the commissioner, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Given under my hand, this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
John B. Wilson, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
A. S. Smith, Admr., et al., Plaintiffs,
vs.—Notice of Sale.

Mrs. R. C. Moore, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at its September term, 1917, in the above styled action, for the purpose of a sale and distribution of the proceeds and the payment of the costs of the above styled action and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, November 5, 1917, at about the hour of 1:00 p. m., upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of lot of land lying and being in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded as follows: One lot of ground commencing on the line of the Williams Coal Company, thence S. 34 1/2 feet thence E. 152 feet; thence N. 123 feet; thence W. 187 feet to the beginning, being lot decided to Wm. Hutchinson by S. A. Reynolds and wife May 15, 1900, which deed is of record in deed book 21, page 320, Ohio County Clerk's office, and willed to Anne Hutchinson by her husband, W. M. Hutchinson.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after sale, which bond is to be approved by the commissioner. A lien will also be retained on said land as additional security.

Given under my hand, this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
C. M. Crowe, Attorney.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
J. E. Miller, et al., Plaintiffs,
vs.—Notice of Sale.

Clinton White, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the September term, 1917, of the Ohio Circuit Court in the above styled cause, for the purpose of paying the judgment, of the plaintiffs herein against the defendant, and all interest and cost of said action, and the cost of this sale, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, Novem-

ber 5, 1917, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described land, to-wit:

A tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, on the waters of Indian Camp Creek and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in R. C. James' line; thence S. 76 poles to Royal's corner, a dead white oak; thence with said Royal's line 115 poles to his corner, a gum; thence N. 54 poles to a white oak, Rafferty's corner; thence with said Rafferty's line N. 64 W. 29 poles to a gum, poplar and black oak; thence N. 10 poles to Geo. Miller's corner; thence with said Geo. Miller's line 140 poles to the beginning, containing 57 acres, more or less.

Deducting one acre, more or less, previously sold to Geo. Miller and being a part of the land of Julia Brashear, conveyed to Jas. E. Miller and Mary Miller by Chas. E. Miller, by deed dated Feb. 7, 1888, recorded in deed book 37, page 466, Ohio County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after sale which bond shall be approved by the commissioner, and a lien will be retained on said land as additional security.

Given under my hand this the 13th day of October, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
1613 Master Commissioner.
M. L. Heavrin, Attorney.

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CIRCUIT COURT.

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Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.

Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.

Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.

Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.

1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.

1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.

4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.

Judge—John B. Wilson.

County Atty.—A. D. Kirk.

Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.

Sheriff—S. O. Keown.

Superintendent—Ozma Shults.

Jailer—W. P. Midkiff.

Assessor—C. C. Hines.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.

Coroner—Dr. A. B. Riley.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets Tuesday after first Monday in January, April and October.

1st Magisterial District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 7.

2d Magisterial District—Winson Smith, Select.

3d Magisterial District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.

4th Magisterial District—S. W. Leach, Beaver Dam, Route 3.

5th Magisterial District—S. L. Fulkerson, Rockport.

6th Magisterial District—R. C. Tichenor, Centertown.

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8th Magisterial District—Ben. W. Taylor, Hartford, Route 7.

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Farm Department

Give Care to Hens During Moulting.

The moulting season is one of the best times in the year for poultry to become infected with some disease. The body has become run down through the effort to supply new feathers, and even in some instances part of the food eaten is being used for the purpose of egg making material at the same time of the molt. This is a double drain on the physical condition of the fowl, and special care should be taken to keep the bird in the very best condition.

Instead of cutting down the amount of feed used during this period, a ration equivalent to the feed for heavy laying should be used, and it would do no harm to feed even a heavier and richer ration. It is well to include in this ration either some sunflower seeds or linseed meal. Both of these contain a large percentage of material used in feather-making. Neither of these, however, would be used in a general egg-laying ration.

It is especially necessary to keep clean water before the birds at all times, and it would pay to keep a small amount of potassium permanganate in the water. By securing a small amount of this material in crystal form and putting it in a bottle, filling the bottle with water, you will have a concentrated solution so long as any crystals remain in the bottom of the bottle. Two or three drops of this concentrated solution are sufficient for each gallon of water.

It is important that the hens be free from all parasites during the moulting period, as they are a still further drain on the vitality of the bird. It would be an easy matter to spray the nests, roosts and living quarters of the fowls, thus ridding them of the mites. The birds themselves can be treated with some insect powder, or better yet with sodium fluoride.

Kernels of Seed-Corn Truth.

If you plant corn from stalks that have suckers, that is what you will raise. Like begets like. Select your corn seed from the stalks as it stands, so you will know its parentage.

Short, thick, storm-proof stalks with ears that grow low are the right kind for the Central and Southern States. Get your seed from such stalks because slender, top-heavy stalks are likely to mean losses.

Take seed corn from the best-producing stalks. Such seed is more likely to meet competition successfully than seed which comes from a stalk which stood alone and did not suffer from the crowding of its neighbors.

One to ten parts water glass will keep eggs until January.

Seed ears from the best-producing stalks in the field produce more than seed ears apparently as good, but gathered without considering the productivity of the parent stalk. The place to select seed corn is in the field, not in the crib; the time to select it is as soon as it is matured, not at husking time.

Sweet Clover Best As Green Manure.

While sweet clover can be grown as a substitute for red clover and generally furnished more feed per acre, the most valuable use of the legume is for green manuring. Because of its rank growth it is in high favor as a green manure. The roots are large and aerate the soil in a greater degree than either alfalfa or clover. Those who have grown corn after both sweet clover and alfalfa claim that the former contributes more to the fertility than does the alfalfa. It is claimed that sweet clover seeded with oats makes a satisfactory growth after the oats are harvested and will produce the following year green manure equivalent to 20 tons of barnyard manure. It is especially valuable for restoring the fertility on hillsides.

Caution Urged in Buying Seed Wheat.

A warning to American farmers not to be misled, in their zeal for increased wheat production, into planting abnormally high-priced seed for which extravagant claims are made, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Wheat is attracting, at the present time, greater attention than perhaps ever before, owing to its comparative scarcity and high price and the necessity of sowing a large acreage this fall," says the department statement. "As might be expected, therefore, various persons are offering to the public varieties that they describe as far superior to the kinds now being grown. These varieties are usually given some catchy name and extravagant claims are made for them."

"An example of this kind is the Alaska, or Seven-headed wheat that was exploited a few years ago. The backers of this wheat did not get very far with it, however, as the Post

Office Department issued a fraud order and their business came to a standstill. This type of wheat having a large, branched head has been offered at high prices to the people of this country many times under one name or another. Records concerning it go back more than a hundred years. Just now another exploitation is threatening under the name 'Titanic.' This type of wheat with branched heads should be left strictly alone by the farmers of the country.

"A favorite scheme employed by those having wheat for sale for which they wish to obtain exorbitant prices is to claim that their variety requires but a small amount of seed per acre. A peck of seed, 20 pounds, and a half bushel per acre, are amounts frequently mentioned. Of course the claims of maximum yields from these small seedings are not substantiated by fact. Only on dry lands under very special conditions is the seeding of as little as even 45 pounds per acre of wheat advisable. On nearly all of the wheat lands of the country it is more profitable to sow from a bushel to two bushels of seed per acre than to sow less than a bushel.

"The United States Department of Agriculture has shown in previous publications that the claims of maximum yields obtained from sowing one or two pecks to the acre of the wheat known as Stoner, Miracle, or Marvelous are not substantiated by experiments. Safe rules to follow in the case of all wheats for which such claims are made are first to sow as much as has been found profitable with other varieties in the neighborhood, and second, not to pay high prices for the seed.

"Radical claims of high yields are made for some varieties of wheat. It is not uncommon in advertising a new variety for an unscrupulous or uninformed promoter to claim yields four or five times that of the average yield of the country. Claims as high as 15 or more times the average yield have been made in special cases. Such claims are absurd and no one need be misled by them. A well-bred variety in the section to which it is adapted may yield a few bushels more than the varieties being commonly grown. Very seldom, indeed, can a doubling of the yield be expected.

Simple Rule For Pickling Cabbage.

Cabbage may be put down in large quantities and kept for months, if the following directions are observed:

To one quart of chopped cabbage use one level tablespoonful of sugar, one of salt, and one of white mustard seed.

Put the cabbage in layers, sprinkle with the salt, sugar and mustard seed. Add a little pepper if desired. When the desired amount is packed, cover with cold vinegar, sprinkle on a few cloves, lay clean horseradish leaves over the top, weight down with a plate and set away.

The shorter the grass the more feed the brood mares and colts should have.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Notice in Bankruptcy.
In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Kentucky.

In the Matter of Pleasant L. Alford, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Pleasant L. Alford, of White Run, in the county of Ohio, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, the said Alford was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the law office of Heavrin & Martin in Hartford, Kentucky, on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1917, at 11:30 a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Petition filed September 27th, 1917.

J. A. DEAN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 12th, 1917.

BREWING COMPANY IN CANNING BUSINESS

Evansville, Ind.—The Evansville Brewing Association, operating one of the largest breweries here, has gone into the canning business. A year ago the company completed a \$50,000 bottling plant that was modern and up-to-date in every particular. The company has purchased 50,000 bushels of apples, and these are being peeled and cored by a power machine and sparkling cider is



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Where They Were.

A lawyer who for many years had shocked a large number of his friends by his rather liberal views on religion, recently died.

A friend of the decedent, who cut short a trip to hurry back to town for the purpose of attending the last rites of his colleague, entered the late lawyer's home some minutes after the beginning of the service.

"What part of the service is this?" he inquired in a whisper of another legal friend standing in the crowded hallway.

"I've just come myself," said the other "but I believe they have opened for the defense."—Everybody's.

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- For County Attorney—
A. D. KIRK.
- For County Clerk—
W. C. BLANKENSHIP.
- For Sheriff—
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WORTH TICHENOR.
- For Assessor—
D. E. WARD.
- For Superintendent of Schools—
E. S. HOWARD.
- For County Surveyor—
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- For Coroner—
DR. A. B. RILEY.
- For Justice of the Peace—
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Beaver Dam District—
SAM L. STEVENS.
Centertown District—
GEO. W. ROWE.
- Rockport District—
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the fate of nations, but justice must
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world.

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and tear its hair but the troublesome
ghost will not down. Who sows the
wind must reap the whirlwind.

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forces the government to fix prices
on commercial products will be a
troublesome precedent after the war
is over.

It seems almost a sacrilege to
hear a score of nations engaged in a
war to exterminate each other, all
invoking the blessing of the Almighty
God upon their armies.

Among the numerous economies
the present Superintendent introduced
was to double the charge the poor
country child had to pay for its di-
ploma as a common school graduate.

It seems apparent now that Ger-
many is sensibly weakening in men,
and money and ammunition, and the
feeling is growing everywhere that
the end of the great war is now well
begun.

Republican candidates report that
a great number of formerly strong
Democrats say they are going to vote
the straight Republican ticket this
year and they all give the same rea-
son for doing so.

Friend Coombs, of The Herald, is
powerful particular about words. We
said his economy Superintendent hid
that embarrassing item of clerk hire

under a bushel of "incidentals", and
Bro. Coombs says it was under the
bushel of "office expenses," but as
the Irishman said what in the devil
is the difference when you want to
hide a corps whether it is covered
with a sheet or a blanket so the corps
is hid.

We head that Jefferson county a ci-
tizen has been hailed into court upon
a charge of speaking derogatory of
the President. We have no apology
to make for the man who maligns
a public official, or a private citizen
for a matter of that, but the freedom
of speech, though sometimes abused,
has been so long the boast of the
American citizen that its suppres-
sion in the land of the Stars and
Stripes is something new under the
sun.

The Democratic candidates are
making their campaign on the
record of their county, State and
national administrations." —
Hartford Herald.

The Herald is graciously thanked
for thus frankly telling the Repub-
lican if he votes this year for a Dem-
ocratic candidate he must do it with
his eyes open, and with the knowl-
edge that the said Democratic candi-
date endorses the aforesaid Wilson-
Stanley-Wilson administrations.

If there is not an account in box
car type, in this issue of The Repub-
lican, of the world series or pennant
winning, or whatever they call it, ball
game, it is because the sporting edi-
tor, Tinsley, is in Louisville this
week. We know about as much about
a ball game as a Democratic politi-
cian knows about running the gov-
ernment, but either Chicago or New
York won the prize whatever it was
if there was any, and Tinsley can tell
the rest of it next week.

We understand that in some sec-
tions of the county Democratic work-
ers are telling Republicans that it is
no use for them to vote for their
candidate for magistrate, as a recent
court decision has changed the dis-
trict and that their candidate could
not serve if elected. Now, this is
just an old-fashioned yarn. The
election for magistrate this fall will
be legally held in the magisterial
districts just as they have been for
a number of years past.

O, neighbor Coombs! Whatever
made you say it? You haven't seen
a Hughes picture since the election?
Why bless your soul, boy, come right
over to this office and look on the
wall; and it has been right there all
the time too. Of course, it shows
his whiskers, whatever odium or
crime may attach to that, but Lin-
coln wore them too, you know. No,
we have not taken down the Hughes
pictures to avoid an embarrassing
joke. About the once popular "kept
us out of war" pictures, they seem for
some reason to have been retired
from circulation.

If there is a Republican in Ohio
county who is inclined to nibble at
the "no politics in this race—vote for
the man" bait with which the Demo-
cratic candidates are fishing for
suckers this season, we suggest that
they Stop! Look! Listen! Four
years ago Republican votes elected a
Democratic County Judge and there
was enough politics in it to rob the
Republican party of the Fiscal Court.
And if the Democratic candidates
were elected this year they would
rob the party of the county physician,
the deputy sheriffs, the almshouse
keeper, the county road engineer and
everything else in sight. No, boys,
consult safety first and vote it
straight.

The law says that in establishing
magisterial districts it shall be done
in such a manner as will make the
districts as nearly equal in popula-
tion as possible, and here is how
Judge Wilson's Committee did the
job in Ohio county: Hartford dis-
trict, Republican, population 5,107;
Rockport district, Republican, popu-
lation 4,485; Rosine district, Repub-
lican, population 4,450; Centertown
district, Democratic, population 3,-
033; Fordsville district, Democratic,
population 3,744; Buford district,
Democratic population 3,357; Sul-
phur Springs district, Democratic,
population 3,978. It looks bad,
don't it boys? and they are telling
you there is no politics in it, and ask
you to vote for the man.

Marriage License.
W. J. Miller, Hartford, R. 1, 51,
fifth marriage, to Bettie Royal,
Fordsville, 53.
Earl McClellan, Lewisburg, Ky.,
27, to Maude Shults, 21, Narrows.
Collis Shults, Narrows, 21, to Floy
Westerfield, Narrows, 18.

Call For Books.
Any persons having books or mag-
azines they are willing to contribute
to the soldier boys in camp, will
please send or bring them to Judge
John B. Wilson's office by 10 o'clock
to-morrow morning.

MRS. S. O. KEOWN,
Sec'y, Ohio County War Library
Council.

THE CAMP TAUGHT THEM LESSONS

The farmer and his wife had come
to see their son, who was one of the
5,000 young men at work in the Of-
ficers' Reserve camp at Fort Benja-
min Harrison. They had made the
trip because they had learned that
the boy was being kept busy from
5:15 each morning until 9:30 at
night, and they feared he would not
be able to keep well and strong un-
der such a strain.

When at length they were able to
locate the young man in one of the
many cantonments, they were sur-
prised and delighted to find him look-
ing better and straighter than he ev-
er had been before in his life at
school and on the farm. While they
were peeping into the mess hall, they
caught a glimpse of the kitchen just
behind it, and in a moment the good
housekeeper said: "John, I'm very
anxious to go an' see how they han-
dle things about the kitchen."

As soon as they had gotten back
of the kitchen, the woman exclaim-
ed: "Every one of these sloop cans
has a perfectly tight fittin' top." Then
she sniffed a moment, only to con-
tinue in amazement: "Do you
notice, John, that there ain't a par-
ticle of odor about this place, an' now
I come to think about it, I haven't
seen a particle of trash or dirt any-
where on these big grounds."

"No, I hadn't noticed that at all,"
the man answered, "but I'm mighty
certain it's so if you say it is, be-
cause you've got the good house-
keeper's nose an' eyes all right."

"Well, it is so, all right. Let's go
over an' see how they manage things
where the regulars live an' have to
cook in tents this hot weather."

After inspecting a number of cook
tents, the good housekeeper and
mother shook her head and said:
"I'm goin' to ask the boy if there's
many sick boys in the hospital. It
beats my time; I thought I was a sure
enough good housekeeper, but I'm
certain our sloop cans at home never
have been as sweet an' clean as these
are. In fact, there ain't a bit of odor
from the outhouses that're just tents,
an' there ain't hardly a fly anywhere.
It's wonderful, that's what it is."

When the farmer and his wife
were able to get hold of the boy for
a moment or two his mother began
to question him concerning the num-
ber of men in the hospital.

"Great Scot, mother, we haven't
got time to get sick. There ain't hard-
ly anybody in the hospital, even if
there are about 10,000 of us on the
grounds."

"My boy, that don't explain things
at all. I've seen folks take sick
right smack in the middle of harvest
when they were entirely too busy to
get sick. Besides, that wouldn't ex-
plain that you look better than you
ever did in your whole life before.
Out at home you worked in the open
air, you had plenty of good food, an'
I know you had the best room in the
house to sleep in always."

"Yes, mother, that's all so, but
there's a big difference. At home I
slept in the best room, but it wasn't
wide open all day an' all night. You
used to shut it up to keep it cool,
an' if the wind got to blowin' hard
you'd shut the windows. I know
that when I got up in the mornin'
at home I never did feel as fresh as
I do here. An' then as soon as we
got out in the mornin' we go through
a quick, snappy setting' up drill that
kinder takes the kinks out of your
muscles an' limbers you up all over."

"An', besides all that, there's an-
other thing or two about this work
here. I'm with a bunch of fellows
my own age all the time. We're on
tiptoe doin' things, an' then I almost
forgot the cold shower baths we
take; they make a fellow feel like
a fightin' cock."

"Seems kinder queer to me that
us country folks have been livin'
in the country for such a long time
an' haven't learned that fresh air was
meant to breathe an' that lots of cold
water an' a little settlin' up work
would keep you O. K. The country
has got everything it needs to make
the healthiest an' finest lookin' lot
of folks on top of the globe, but they
don't use 'em. I'm hopin' that the
trainin' a lot of us fellows're gettin'
will make us understand what
to do when we get back to make
the country a better place to live in
than it ever has been."

After the boy had gone back to
his drilling and grilling, the old folks
stood and watched the men pass by
for a hike. Then as the marching
men faded into the dust of the dis-
tant road, the mother said: "An'
you've thought an' I've thought we
knew all about bein' healthy an' keep-
in' things neat, an' here's our boy
preachin' us sermons. Never mind
answerin' me, father, he's told the
gospel truth all the way through, an'
although we ain't anywhere as young
as we used to be, we might as well
make up our minds to turn over a
new leaf. Let's do it as a wartime
measure, so's we can feel real pa-
triotic about it. Let's go home."

Subscribe for The Republican, \$1.00

Captured Blue Ribbon In Ohio County Fair Baby Show



Photo by Schroeter
EMMA LUCILE
8-months-old daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. J. Cleve Stevens, of Beaver
Dam, Route 2.

BOILED DOWN.

There are now about 4,200,000 au-
tomobiles in the United States.

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth James, moth-
er of Senator Ollie James, died at
her home at Marion, last week.

Cotton was quoted at 27 cents a
pound in New York yesterday.

The great fleet of American aero-
planes now being built for war ser-
vice in Europe will, after the war is
over, be used for carrying the United
States mails.

Submarine destruction of shipping
has fallen off so much recently that
marine insurance rates have been
materially lowered.

The number of American soldiers
already in France would, if stated,
astonish the country.

Around the vicinity of the Hatties-
burg, Miss., cantonment whisky is
\$7 a quart and beer \$1.25 a bot-
tle.

There are now more than 200,000
Catholics in the United States army.

Just before its recent adjourn-
ment Congress passed a law raising
the pensions of all widows of the
Civil and Spanish-American War to
\$25 a month.

Germany has raised the age for
military service to the age of 47.

A convention of cotton growers of
New Orleans has resolved that cot-
ton shall sell for 30 cents a pound,
and that Uncle Sam shall not fix the
price of it.

The President has issued an or-
der for the mobilization of all the
gold of the country into the Federal
Reserve Banks.

Announcement is made from Wash-
ington that the colored men of the
new national army will be called to
the cantonments some time in the
present month.

The present price of \$2.20 per
bushel for the 1917 crop of wheat is
not necessarily permanent, says Food
Commissioner Hoover.

Our national wealth is now es-
timated at \$250,000,000,000, or more
than the combined wealth of Eng-
land, France and Germany at the be-
ginning of the war.

War dispatches this week note on-
ly the German successes on the Rus-
sian front, and local activities on the
Western line.

DEATH UNDER CAR OF OWENSBORO WOMAN

While attempting to dodge an ap-
proaching automobile in Owensboro
Saturday night Mrs. Ruth Wisdom
was run over at Fifth and Fredica
streets and instantly killed. Mo-
torman Kirk was in charge of the
street car, but he is not blamed with
the accident. Miss Wisdom was
about fifty years old and was par-
tially deaf. She was engaged in so-
liciting for magazines by which she
supported an aged mother, when she
met her untimely death.

Land For Sale.

30 2-5 acres in bottom, 1 mile from
Hartford on Hartford and Goshen
road. As I have left the county will
sell for what I paid for it, \$22.50 per
acre. At the price of corn, one crop
ought to pay for this land.
J. D. BAUGH,
116 East Main St.,
Louisville, Ky.

Coat Suits :: Cloaks

A great variety of the season's best
models in all the leading mate-
rials and colors.

We have a big outlet for Cloaks and
Suits and our assortment is the
largest you can see outside of
the large cities.

Our percentage of expense is much
smaller than the large towns,
and our prices are much lower,
grade for grade.

Every condition suggests that this
store is THE STORE for

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Visit this department at your
earliest convenience—you won't
be disappointed.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
BEAVER DAM, KY.

WHITLEY BAR HONORS OUR CIRCUIT JUDGE

As a token of their respect for
Judge R. W. Slack, of Owensboro,
who presided as special judge at
Williamsburg, Ky., in the contest
proceedings of W. R. Lay against R.
S. Rose, the members of the Whit-
ley county bar held a meeting and
adopted the following resolutions
with the request that they be pub-
lished in the Owensboro Inquirer.
The resolutions are as follows:

Williamsburg, Ky., Oct. 12, 1917.
"The Whitley county bar this day
assembled and elected Judge H. H.
Tye as chairman, and the undersig-
ned committee having been appointed
to draft resolutions in respect to the
special judge who presided over the
Whitley circuit court during the con-
test trials of Lay V. Rose, and Bird
vs. Lay and Rose, made the follow-
ing report:

"Whereas, R. W. Slack, of Owens-
boro, who was appointed by the gov-
ernor of Kentucky to hold a special
term of the Whitley circuit court and
preside during the trial of W. R. Lay,
contendant, vs. R. S. Rose, contes-
tee, and J. C. Bird, contendant, vs. R. S.
Rose and W. R. Lay, contestees, has
just completed said trials; and

"Whereas, his rulings were special-
ly marked by fairness and patient
consideration of all questions con-
sidered, and his dispatch of business
has given entire satisfaction to all
parties concerned;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that
we recognize in Judge Slack a cap-
able, upright, honest, high-class jur-
ist, entirely worthy of the high po-
sition which he holds in the state; and
"Further, that we thank Governor
Stanley for having appointed this able
and capable judge to come among us
and preside during the trial of these
cases, and we now suggest to the gov-
ernor, that at any time Whitley coun-
ty is in need of a special judge the
bar will greatly appreciate, and
heartily recommend, the appointment
of Judge Slack.

"Resolved, further, that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the Ow-
ensboro Inquirer; Owensboro Mes-
senger; Hawesville Clarion; Hartford
Republican; Hartford Herald, and
the Calhoun Star, with the request
that each of them publish same. Al-
so, that a copy of said resolution be
presented to Judge R. W. Slack, of
Owensboro.

Respectfully submitted, and passed,
A. T. SILER,
J. B. SNYDER,
H. C. GILLIS,
Committee.

PRICES ON WHEAT ARE NOT PERMANENT

Some eastern observers hold that
the price of wheat, fixed at \$2.20 a
bushel by the government, may be
changed before the 1917 harvest is
sold, depending upon the export de-
mand. This conclusion is reached
by a letter written by Food Admin-
istrator Hoover dated September 4, to
Congressman Young, of Minnesota.
In this Mr. Hoover says in part:

"There is another phase of this
whole matter that I do not believe is
understood. That is the mainte-
nance of the 'fair' price is not a
guarantee over the whole of the
1917 harvest year. It is solely de-
pendent upon export demand. There
will be a demand so long as the sub-
marine is not overcome or until
peace, whichever should come
earlier. There will be in Argentina,
Australia and India a sufficient sup-
ply of wheat by January 30, for the
whole of Europe, including Germany,
but this supply is only partially
available to the allies so long as the
submarine is not put under, owing
to the necessity of confining shipping
to the Atlantic route.

"January wheat is selling in the
countries mentioned for from 95
cents to \$1.16 a bushel. Therefore,
the 'fair' price can only be assured
so long as we can be assured a for-
eign market at this price and no
longer, and our contracts for export
cannot be maintained beyond the
amount of food the administration
may have in hand when the foreign
market changes."

The farmers of the country by act
of Congress, are guaranteed a mini-
mum price of \$2 a bushel for their
next crop of wheat. Their opinion
of that price may be inferred from
the fact that they are bending every
energy to seed the largest acreage
possible.

In May, when the crop season was
nearing its end, wheat reached
\$3.45.

But notwithstanding all that has
been said to the farmers, they know
that wheat at above \$1.50 is the
chance of a lifetime. They also may
come to realize that the price for the
present crop is not absolutely fixed.
It is merely the price which the gov-
ernment now pays, and may be re-
duced at any time.

For Ranges, Cook Stoves, Hot
Blast Heaters and Grates, go to the
store that has a full and complete
line at reasonable prices.

1512 ACTON BROS.
Subscribe for The Republican, \$1.00

FALL SPECIALTIES

The season has arrived when your winter needs must be supplied.

We are in a position to supply you with comfort from head to foot.

Millinery Department



Every week adds to our big stock the late styles. So you can visit our Millinery Parlors with the assurance of finding the style you want at the lowest price possible. Possibly your old hat needs touching up a little—if so, bring it along.

Coats and Coat Suits

An unusual large line in Coats and Coat Suits in all the new fabrics and shades. This week adds new numbers at a SPECIAL PRICE. We court comparison. Look elsewhere, then come to us. We will show you the goods at a lower price.

Ladies' Shoes

No lady is now considered well dressed unless her footwear is up-to-date. We are showing a very popular line in Kid Vamp and White Kid Tops. Battle Ship Grays, all Black Kid, White Kid, Black Kid Vamps with tan top. The above are special numbers. Our stock in other shoes is very large.

We extend to you a special invitation to see the above lines before sending your money to a mail-order house, assuring you that when qualities are considered our prices are as low as any house. Don't forget this, and remember that it pays to trade with a house that saves you money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.
No. 113 due at Ellimitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellimitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellimitch ... 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington ... 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 5:55 p. m.
Ar. Louisville ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville ... 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington ... 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellimitch ... 1:04 p. m.
M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford ... 8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford ... 5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.")

Personal News and Social Events.

See Eck Rial for Kindling Wood.

See Hartford Mill Co., for Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Buy you a barrel of good Flour for \$11.50 at Acton Bros. 1512

Ivory and Jesse Lynch, of Olaton, went to Illinois last week.

You can get your Wire to bale your hay from Acton Bros. 1512

Esquire W. S. Dean, of Dundee, called at this office while in town Wednesday.

ELITE FLOUR—As good as is made—none better.
W. E. ELLIS & BRO. 1514

Mr. Virgil Elgin attended Circuit Court at Hopkinsville the first of the week.

I have a few White Wyandotte Roosters for sale cheap.
H. E. MISCHKE. 1412

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Felix went to Louisville Monday for a visit with relatives.

Miss Sussie Schlemmer, the nurse from Evansville, Ind., is visiting Mr.

and Mrs. Schlemmer, and also, her sister, Mrs. Robert Lauterwasser, Route 1.

Remember the place to get the best Furniture for the least money.
1512 ACTON BROS.

Mr. James York, of Schroaders, went to Owensboro on a business trip Monday.

Buy that Three-Piece Du Fold Davenport Suit from Acton Bros., Hartford, Ky. 1512

Mr. Wilbur Johnston, of Sulphur Springs, was a Republican office visitor Monday.

For Sale—Good Work Horse. Apply to A. F. JONES
1612p R. 1, Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. John Duke returned Tuesday from a brief visit with relatives at Owensboro.

Mr. W. T. Keown and wife, of Fordsville, are guests of Deputy Sheriff, Roy F. Keown.

Mr. Estes Williams and daughter, of Centertown, are visiting Mrs. Ora Williams.

Mr. J. W. Kirk, our correspondent at Sunnydale, called at The Republican office Saturday.

Judge John B. Wilson was in Rockport Wednesday in connection with some road work matters.

Mrs. C. M. Barnett has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Edwin W. Cooper, at Nashville.

John Berry, an old colored man living at Beaver Dam, had his house destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Mr. Will Addington, of Equality, was in Louisville this week, attending the Masonic Grand Lodge meeting.

Mr. W. E. Travis, of Beaver Dam, attended the Grand Lodge meeting of the Masonic fraternity in Louisville, this week.

WANTED—All kinds of junk, hides, wool, feathers and roots.
D. L. D. SANDEFUR,
Beaver Dam, Ky. 51f

Mrs. Wilhelmina Fehr, of Cannelton, Ind., returned to her home last Saturday, after spending the sum-

mer with her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Schlemmer.

Mr. Glenn Barnes was in Owensboro the first of the week.

Prof. H. C. Crowder, of Renfrow, was a pleasant visitor at this office Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Renfrow, of Narrows, were in Louisville the first of the week.

Miss Martha Rhoads left Monday for Russellville, Ky., to enter Logan Female College.

Lorenzo Acton was released from the army service, at Camp Taylor yesterday and will arrive home today.

H. J. Hardin sold his farm of 50 acres, near Nesbit, to P. A. Moxley. Consideration \$5,300.—Nesbit (Mo.) Press.

Mrs. J. N. Martin, of Cromwell, will spend the winter with her son, former Sheriff R. B. Martin. Mrs. Martin is 85 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bennett, of Owensboro, who are visiting relatives in the county, called at The Republican office yesterday.

Judge W. H. Barnes went to Hopkinsville Monday to attend to some business in the Christian Circuit Court, and returned Wednesday.

Messrs. Harry Robb and Joe James, of Renfrow, went to Chicago Tuesday to purchase a motor, &c., for the new coal company at Renfrow.

You will want to gather corn soon and if you haven't a good wagon you will want one and that good wagon that you want is the Owensboro at Acton Bros. 1512

Dr. J. B. Tappan, wife and children were guests of Dr. J. A. Duff and family and Mr. Ellis Mitchell and family, at Dundee, from Saturday until Monday.

Buy that Guatemala Coffee for 20c per pound, this week. Best that we have ever been able to offer for such a low price. Just try one pound.
1512 ACTON BROS.

Henry Taylor, a colored brakeman on the I. C. railroad, fell from a train and was killed at Rockport early Tuesday morning. His home was in Louisville.

Just Received—A carload of the old reliable Jones Brand Fertilizer. Lay in your supply now while we have it.
1514 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Messrs. Joe Everly, Tilden Taylor, W. F. Coffman and L. E. Everly, of Matanzas, attended the Kentucky Grand Lodge F. & A. M., in Louisville, this week.

Mrs. W. H. Coombs, wife of Editor Coombs of the Hartford Herald, and her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, left Monday for a visit to friends at their old home at Wickliffe, Ky.

Sheriff S. O. Keown and wife returned Sunday from Louisville, where they had been to visit their son, Lieutenant Gilmore Keown, who is stationed at Camp Taylor.

Mrs. John X. Taylor, of Earlington, and Mrs. J. C. Gentry, of Livermore, are visiting their mother, Mrs. J. N. Martin, at the home of her son, Mr. Ranse Martin, this week.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at the Almshouse. It started with the inmates, after which the keeper's daughter was afflicted with it and now his wife has taken it.

County Attorney A. D. Kirk was in Frankfort Monday to consult the Adjutant General in regard to reopening some cases of drafted soldiers who had filed claims for exemptions on account of dependents.

After being in the hands of the courts for some months The Hartford Republican was recently taken over by The Hartford Printing Company, a corporation organized for the purpose, and having ample capital for making a first class newspaper.

Attorneys M. L. Heavrin and Otto C. Martin went to Hardinsburg Monday, where they were employed in a large damage suit against the L. & N. railroad company, but the case was continued.

The Hartford Republican is now owned and operated by The Hartford Printing Company, a corporation, composed of fifty well known Ohio county Republicans, with a capital stock of \$4,000.

Mr. Sam T. Barnett sold a four-months-old mule to Mr. Thomas Renfrow, of Beaver Dam, for \$120 dollars.

Mr. Barnett entered the mule at the recently held Ohio County Fair and received a \$10 premium.

Mr. Thomas White and wife, of Monmouth, Ill., are at the bedside of Mrs. White's brother, Mr. Walter Earp, of Rosine, who is at the point of death from cancer of the face.

Mrs. C. A. Friar and children, of Fairfield, Ill., returned to their home yesterday, after spending a few days here with the family of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Pirtle.

One of our most valued young lady correspondents has notified us in a very polite note that she can not write for us longer. To a man up a tree it looks like there was going to be some wedding bells ringing in her community soon.

Fordsville Planing Mill Company can furnish you good Farm Wagons. See their advertisement of COLUMBUS Wagons and OWENSBORO Wagons, in this issue. Write to them to-day for prices and descriptive circulars.

We were in error last week in stating that Mrs. W. C. Ambrose had been granted a pension under State law. Mrs. Ambrose's deceased husband was a veteran of the Civil War, and she has been granted a pension by the Federal Government.

In a letter, dated somewhere in France, just received by his mother here, Chester Keown, of the 18th Engineering Corps, Expeditionary Forces to France, says he is getting fat on army rations, and asks his mother not to worry, as he is in no danger at present.

Mr. Collis Shults and Miss Floy Westerfield, of Narrows, were married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Hayden Westerfield, Sunday, Rev. Bandy officiating. Mr. Shults was caught in the recent army draft, and will probably be called into the service within a few days.

Mr. James Gray, a farmer of near Sunnydale, had a streak of hard luck Monday. He had a milch cow to choke to death and just after dragging the carcass to a ditch to bury it one of the horses used for that purpose dropped dead. Both cow and horse were valuable animals.

Mrs. I. S. Mason, recently a candidate for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Schools, and now teaching at Taylor Mines, was a pleasant visitor at this office Saturday. Mrs. Mason is an enthusiastic Republican and is putting in her spare time boosting the Republican ticket.

Dr. H. B. Washburn will be at the Commercial Hotel, Beaver Dam, Ky., during the week commencing with Monday, October 15th, and on each third Monday and the week following, thereafter, to do all kinds of first class dental work at reasonable prices. 1514

The District Mission of Ohio County Missionary Baptists, met at the Hartford Baptist church Tuesday. Eld. Albert Maddox was elected missionary and field secretary to begin work November 1st. The next meeting of the Board will be held at Beaver Dam at the regular time in November.

Capt. Ben M. King, of Company K, Owensboro, after sending his resignation to Washington, is seeking to have it recalled. It is understood that Capt. King has been offered the captaincy of a military police detachment at Camp Shelby. The Captain is a nephew of Messrs. John and Daniel King, of Hartford.

Commonwealth's Attorney C. E. Smith went to Owensboro Tuesday upon notice by the attorneys for William Barnes, convicted of wife-murder at the September term and sentenced to life imprisonment, that they would argue a motion Wednesday morning for a new trial for their client. Motion overruled.

GOLD-PLATED TEETH FOR SHEEP

The sheep of the western islands of Scotland are almost as stylish as the dogs that ride in automobiles on our own Fifth avenue, in New York City. The canine aristocrats have occasional cavities in their teeth filled with gold, but the Scottish sheep have their entire set gold-plated before they have any chance to decay. The gold-plating is due to gold dust in the soil. As early as 1536 Hector Boece, bishop of Aberdeen, speaks of the remarkable appearance of the sheep that roam "the golden mountain in Central Aberdeenshire. Their wool is yellow, their flesh is red, flecked, as it were, with saffron, and their teeth are the hue of gold, he says.—Popular Science Monthly.

Subscribe for The Republican, \$1.00

BEYOND COMPARE MUNSING WEAR



Munsing Union Suits

give you the most for your money any way you figure it. If you seek the highest quality of fabric and finish you get it in Munsingwear. If you seek real economy—you get it in Munsingwear. And if you are looking for a perfect fit—and have never been able to get it before—try Munsingwear on our guarantee of satisfaction.

The prices are low—the range of styles and fabrics very wide.

Carson & Co.

(Incorporated.)

SOME WAR PRICES AWAY BACK IN THE SIXTIES

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Prices of many staple food products averaged about 129 per cent higher during the first years of the Civil War than today, according to items taken from an invoice of goods sold by S. Hamill and Company, wholesale grocers of Keokuk, Iowa, to R. J. Jacobs, a retailer, June 22, 1862.

The old invoice which was discovered here today by a student of food prices was compared with present prices and caused considerable discussion among grocers and commission men.

Sugar in those Civil War days sold for \$58 a barrel, rice at \$31.38 a barrel, tobacco at more than double the present price and tea at \$101.52 for a twenty-five-pound chest. Twenty-five pounds of the same grade of tea today may be bought for \$18.90. Coffee also was nearly four times as high as at present.

The same bill of groceries and sundries that then brought \$644.14, may be bought today for \$281.61.

Naturally rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco, products of the South were unusually high in the north during the Civil War and transportation facilities for bringing tea and coffee to this country, were not what they are today. Many of the articles sold then are handled in different forms today. Some commodities such as mackerel and codfish were cheaper then than now. Paper bags were higher in those days despite the present high cost of paper.

DRAINAGE PLANS FOR PANTHER CREEK

One of the largest drainage schemes ever undertaken in this part of Kentucky has just been entered upon in Daviess county. What is said to be the largest ditch contract ever contemplated in the United States, was let in Daviess county Friday. The contract, which calls for the straightening of Panther creek, was let to The McWilliams Dredge Company of Chicago for \$428,902. The ditch when completed will drain about 1,300 different tracts of land, and reduce the present length of the stream and its tributaries from a length of 68 to 41 miles. About 55,000 acres of land will be drained, and the cost of the ditch will be paid by the land owners benefited.

FEW APPEALS GRANTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, Oct. 15.—Only one in

twenty appeals to President Wilson for draft exemption on industrial grounds has been decided in favor of the applicant, it was said to-day at the Provost Marshal General's office. In other cases the President has ratified the judgment of district boards that the applicant was not indispensable to a necessary war industry.

About 8,000 appeals have been received, but only a small proportion decided. A number of officers in the Provost Marshal General's office are assigned to the work of inspecting the documentary evidence submitted by appellants and their recommendations are reviewed by other officers and finally sent to the President.

FAIRVIEW.

After the severe cold snap we are having fine weather again.

A protracted meeting began at Cane Run church Monday night, and everybody is expecting a good meeting.

Three cheers for the candidate that ate the dishwasher, at the farm dinner near Rosine recently.

Mr. John Wes Cummings, who has been sick for sometime, is no better.

Miss May Daniel, of Texas, who has been visiting relatives here, left for home Monday.

Misses Ethel and Elsie Ford, Misses Hallie and Tiny Taber and Misses Mayne and Clydie Cooksie, of Olaton, were the guests of the family of Mr. J. R. Wilson Saturday and Sunday.

TAX DATES.

1. or one of my deputies, will be at the following precincts to collect Tax on dates below:

- Oct. 19—Prentiss.
- Oct. 20—Beaver Dam
- Same Date—Simmons.
- Oct. 22—Cromwell.
- Oct. 23—Magan, with Ralph book also.
- Oct. 24—Deanfield and Select.
- Oct. 25—Herbert and Rosine.
- Oct. 26—Horse Branch.
- Oct. 27—Rockport.
- Oct. 29—Heffin and Bells Run.
- Oct. 30—Buford.
- Oct. 31—Dundee.
- Nov. 1—Wysox and Ceralvo.
- Nov. 2—Narrows.

S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio County.

NOTICE.

After October 1, 1917, I will be in the office of Dr. A. B. Riley from 1:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m., and in my office over Williams Drug Store from 9:00 a. m., to 12:00 noon.

DR. E. B. PENDLETON.

"BLOODY" BREATHITT A NATION'S LEADER

OLD "FEUD" COUNTY BECOMES
COUNTRY'S CHAMPION IN
VOLUNTEERS.

All honor to Breathitt county, long known to the world as "Bloody Breathitt"! All honor to the men there who, though they may sometimes have been guilty of mountain feuds and have sometimes fought with unpardonable fury, have heard the call of civilization to protect the women and children! They have rushed to the army in a way which probably surpasses the record of any other section of the United States.

The story of what has been done in Breathitt, as published in the New York Herald, should be read throughout the land. It is a story of patriotism that knows no limit. The population of the county is about 18,000, but the Herald's story says that the county has given more volunteer soldiers than Arizona, Delaware, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont or Wyoming.

Alexander Hamilton Hargis, a banker of Jackson, in that county, says that about one of every four voting men in the county has already gone into the army, and that the rest of the voting population is ready if the country needs them, and he credits Lee, the adjoining county, with having the same spirit and its people with doing the same the men of Breathitt have done. "There is no hyphenism down here," said Mr. Hargis, "and we do not know what it is. At the beginning of the European war we regarded it as a matter of indifference, and at that time we thought it wise to let Europe fight its own battles. No one liked the Lusitania business, but still people kept quiet and went on farming. But when stories about the way Germany was treating women and children and shipping old folks into slavery began to come over here, things were different. Then it became our war."

And then comes this interesting and suggestive sentence: "There were two or three persons around about here who defended Germany for a short while, but they stopped. There won't be any more."

Col. J. L. McCoy, owner of the Jackson Times, who has been vigorous in his campaign for patriotism, is quoted as being deeply worried lest the Allies give Germany a breathing spell, for that he asserts is all that Germany wants, and that is why her people are talking peace.

"The world must give Germany a kicking," he said. "She has trampled on the rights of the world and of humanity. She is a beast. She has genius, of course. So has a bank burglar or a clever horse thief. If Thomas A. Edison had spent his time perfecting schemes or devices for robbing vaults he could be richer than the Rothschilds and Morgans combined. If the United States had spent all her time figuring out ways to kill and subjugate and had grown to practice treachery and deceit, she could kick the world with one hand tied around her neck. Germany does not deserve any credit. She is a gunman gone crazy. She has murdered, pillaged, ravaged and outraged, and now that she is caught up an ally, her hands dripping and her gun smoking, she wants the world to listen while she says: 'Come on, now, I'm through. I've killed your women and children, but my ammunition is all gone, so let's call it all off and begin where we left off. Maybe I won't do it all again.'"

"You know what we would do with a man in Kentucky who acted like that, don't you? Of course, everyone does. Well, that's what the world ought to do to Germany. When a man uses knuckles you can't get anywhere fighting him with feather pillows. That's what the Allies have been doing. We ought to drop bombs on, ght, their cities. Give them as good as they send."

"We live up in the mountains here, but we get the papers from outside, and we know what Germany has been doing. We are for the administration—every man and woman of us. We are ready to go to war—every man and woman of us. We know it's the world's fight. Sometimes away down here I have blue moments, when I think that maybe the world will let Germany settle up without getting punished. I hope not."

The Herald's writer says: "In many ways the region is primitive; it is primitive in its patriotism; it is primitive in its rugged honesty. A thief is a thing unknown. Crime, except 'bad conduct and shooting or cutting,' is almost unknown. A mere shooting attracts little more attention than a case of disorderly conduct in Sixth or Eighth avenue, New York. The principal in a feud shooting loses none of the respect of the community. These things are expected. But if a man

affronts a girl or hurts a defenseless man or woman there is 'something going on in his immediate neighborhood.'"

"That, no doubt, explains in part the intense hatred felt in these mountains of Kentucky for the people of Germany. And they don't restrict their hatred to the Hohenzollern family. They include the entire German nation within the range of their zealous hate, and say very frankly that a ruler is only as bad as his people. There are perhaps a dozen men of German ancestry in this county. One of them at the outset of the war expressed himself as favorable to the Kaiser. No one will tell exactly what form of discipline was used, but the fact is that this particular man of German sympathy has since remained on his own farm and has spoken to nobody of the war."

Mr. Lucien Becker, a mining engineer of Winchester, Ky., is quoted in this article as saying:

"The people all over Eastern Kentucky think Germany ought to be licked good, and they are ready to help. A woman right here in this town has three sons in the army, and she says she hopes they will get to Europe right quick. She loves those sons just as much as any woman in the world, but she knows what Germany has been doing to women, children and old folks, and if there is one thing the people of this county won't stand for, it's that."

And Jim Powers of Breathitt county, a bridge tender, expressed his views on the subject by saying:

"Them gunmen in Germany are a bad lot. We've got to lick 'em good. We hope down here there'll be peace, but we hope there won't be no peace till they've licked Germany stiff. Down here we don't like this way they have of treating women and children. There is something wrong with a nation that can do things like that. We've brought up down here to respect women and old folks and be kind to children, and the Germans ain't kind and respectful to nobody."

If Breathitt county has been called on for the draft her quota would have been about 200 men; but before the middle of June, the call having been posted in May, more than 200 men had volunteered, and still they keep coming; and since the call for volunteers was issued more than 400 men of the county have been accepted for service—more than twice the number that would have been drafted if there had been no volunteers. It is impossible to tell exactly how many Breathitt county men are in the service, but the number is estimated by local authorities at from 1,000 to 1,200, though the total number of men registered in the county between 21 and 31 is 1549. The percentage of Lee county is about the same, and volunteers are still coming in.

And in this spirit of Breathitt and Lee counties to come to the help of the country, to save civilization from ruin, they have redeemed themselves before the world and showed the inherent strength of manhood which lives in that region ready to answer to the call for help wherever women and children are attacked.

Sloan's Liniment For Rheumatism.

The torture of rheumatism, the pains and aches that make life unbearable are relieved by Sloan's Liniment, a clean clear liquid that is easy to apply and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments because it penetrates, quickly without rubbing. For the many pains and aches following exposure, strains, sprains and muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is promptly effective. Always have a bottle handy for gout, lumbago, toothache, backache, stiff neck and all external pains. At druggists, 25c.

A Young Financier.

A pretty young schoolmarm who teaches a first-grade class in a school of the northwest section of the city, is telling a funny story on herself that happened just before the close of the term. She had some visitors on the afternoon in question, and thought she would show them what a good class she had. Calling on a bright little fellow at the rear of the room, she said to him: "Johnny, if I gave you 2 cents and your father gave you 3 cents, how much would you have?"

"Seven," promptly replied Johnny.

The teacher blushed painfully, but thought she would try again. "You can't have understood me, Johnny. Now listen, and I will repeat the question. If I gave you 2 cents and your father gave you 3, how much would you have?"

"Seven," said Johnny again, and with the same promptness.

"I am surprised at you, Johnny," said the teacher. "How on earth would you have 7?"

"I got 2 cents in me pocket," said Johnny.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

"YANK" A FAMOUS ARMS PRODUCER

WEAPONS OF AMERICAN MAKE
NOTED SINCE TIME OF REVOLUTION.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The invention of the aeroplane, the submarine, the Lewis machine gun and other destructive agencies of war emphasizes the fact that the Americans may be a peace-loving people they have been quick in bringing into the world the most powerful and ingenious weapons.

Away back in the days of the American revolution American small arms were famous, and these guns caused Gen. Howe to write home about "the terrible guns of the rebels." At that time Americans were a nation of gunmakers and gun users, and an authority has written:

"In the Colonial days the residents of the Atlantic seaboard were the greatest users of guns of their period, and gunmakers' shops were in every city and town. With little knowledge of the science of ballistics, these men perfected the American rifle that was a factor of great moment in the Revolution when wielded by the sharp-shooting, keen-eyed men of the colonies."

Jager Rifle Famous.

From about 1800 until a period near the time of the outbreak of the Civil War the Jager rifle, made at the United States arsenal and rifle factory at Harpers' Ferry and generally known as the "Harper's Ferry Rifle," stood at the head of the list for efficiency as a military rifle.

It was an American who invented the revolver. Col. Samuel Colt's first vital patent was taken out in 1835, but at the beginning the army and navy officers looked with suspicion or aversion upon the device. The Seminole war, in 1837, gave the inventor his first opportunity, and his revolver proved effective in terrifying the Indians in Florida.

It came into use in large numbers during the Mexican war in the hands of the Texas Rangers. The revolver of that period was far different from the type of today. The powder had to be dropped into six holes, the bullet then placed on top and rammed down by a lever; percussion caps affixed back of each charge and the hammer pulled back after each shot.

Then there was the invention of Richard J. Gatling, who brought forth the first serviceable machine gun of the world. A writer on military weapons has said that "in the Yankee group of inventors ranks Elihu Remington, Jr., of the same period as Colt; Maxim, of Maine, the inventor of England's best rapid-fire gun, and Parrott, who made the great smoothbore of the last century.

Among Americans who did much in the development of heavy ordnance were Dahlgren and Rodman, inventors and designers of the most effective big guns of the Civil War, and Col. Emory, of New York, who designed and superintended the building of the great Columbiads.

Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, abstain from meat for a few days, and in most cases the sour stomach will disappear. If it does not, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Red meats are most likely to cause sour stomach and you may find it best to cut them out.

THE SECURITY OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

(By Bishop W. A. Candler, in Atlanta Journal.)

Some thirty years ago Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who was then the Secretary of State of the United States, made a noble address at Yale University, which is of striking interest and significance today:

In the course of his masterly speech, the great secretary adverted to addresses of Bismarck and Von Moltke which had just been delivered in the German Reichstag pending the debate on the army bill, in which addresses it was contended that the safety of Europe was entirely dependent upon "brute force." Mr. Bayard poured scorn upon such a sentiment, exclaiming, "Is that the end of civilization?"

Proceeding with his condemnation of the militarism of Bismarck and Von Moltke, he said: "Is there nothing else than armies that can govern mankind? Is this the civilization which is announced to us by the press from Germany tonight? May heaven forbid! It can not be that brute force of military power is to be the security of any people or the guardian of any civilization which is to progress under the rule of Christ."

Upon reading these words, uttered in January, 1887, the first impulse is to say Mr. Bayard was in error and

Bismarck and Von Moltke were more practical and wise than he. But second thought will show the contrary.

The rulers of the German Empire have pursued the programme of force—the plans of militarism—during all the thirty years which have elapsed since 1887. If brute force be the security of nations, Germany ought to be safe. A scheme was perfected to conquer the world, and every minutest provision for the success of the scheme was made with scientific precision. But the programme of force has not been successful, and greater failure for it is at hand. Greater force has been aroused against Teutonic force, and the war has now become a war against war.

Unless mankind is incapable of learning the lesson of this awful conflict; unless the love of battle is an ineradicable instinct of human nature, we may reasonably hope that the nations will now see that war is a futile and false means for settling international disputes.

Modern science has discovered agents and modern invention has devised instruments of almost infinite power. One nation armed with these devices can protract through weary and wasteful years a conflict with many nations. This indeed is what the German militarists have done and are doing. They have combined savagery and science in a form almost invincible. And behold the horrible results! Millions of precious lives have been sacrificed on the altar of brute force! Vast expenditures have been made, and must yet be made again, which stagger the mind to conceive or compute! The programme of force is a monstrous failure. By such a programme civilization can not be secured; it destroys civilization. The burdens which it imposes in a time of peace are intolerable, and in this time of war they are nothing less than hideous.

But we cannot permit ourselves to be deluded by the pipe-dreams of a puerile pacifism. Brute force on its rampage must be put down by force in order to end forever its brutal reign. A true lover of peace, who has sense enough to perceive the obvious, must give his support to this war against war.

But when peace comes, men must not be deceived by the notion that peace will be enduring without anything else is accomplished than the defeat of German militarism. That result will be a very great achievement, and it is well worth fighting for. But the peace following the war will be nothing better than a protracted armistice if the world does not recognize and submit to the reign of righteousness. Science will continue in the future, as in the past, to discover agents of deadly destructiveness and immeasurable power, and these agents will be employed by selfishness in schemes of aggression unless the nations are purged of unholiness and domineering ambitions. It must be so in the very nature of the case.

To make an end of war forever, preparation for a righteous peace must be made and made speedily. And this means that the majority of the moral law must be enthroned in the hearts of the nations. Men must become moral enough to restrain them from the immoral use of power. Notwithstanding the prehistoric effects of this terrible war, the power of mankind is going to increase more and more. Titanic forces of nature, not yet known or only partially known, will be brought into subjugation to mankind, and with the augmenting of power will come the temptation to use it unlawfully. The outcome of such a process will be other and more awful wars unless the human race becomes more moral and religious. When power outruns piety the most dreadful consequences always follow. Such has been the case in the past, and such will be the case in the future.

The security of modern civilization cannot rest on one great triumph of force over force. The only fortifications for its defense that will assure its peaceful perpetuation must be thrown up in the human heart. By this means alone can the superhuman forces, which the future will uncover, be held back from beligerency and made benevolent.

Nor can civilization be safeguarded by a feeble morality of secularism. Ethical principles must be enforced by the sanctions of religion and executed in the strength of religious motives if they are to avail anything for the pacification of the world.

And we must not forget that every religion yields its own system of ethics, begotten in its own image and likeness. The ethics of Buddhism and the ethics of Mohammedanism differ greatly, and they are immeasurably below the ethics of Christianity. A Buddhist world is not possible. A Mohammedan world is unthinkable.

The world must be a Christian world if it is to be a peaceful world. Men may cry "Peace! Peace!" but there will be no peace except under

Ladies Coat Suits

Hub Clothing Co.
HARTFORD, KY.

the reign of the Prince of Peace.

A secularized education and a degenerate theology in Germany have yielded the ethics of Treitschke and his disciples and by consequence the world is now on fire.

For a time we may extinguish the flames with fire engines of war, overcoming force with force, and that we must do so speedily and effectually as possible. But if no more than that is done, the flames will flare up again, and another generation will have to repeat the painful process. To arrest a fire in a crowded city dynamite must sometimes be used, and a work of destruction done, which under other circumstances would be criminal. When the conflagration is checked, the ground must be cleared of debris and strong foundation laid for the peaceful habitations of men.

The world needs now to begin preparing for permanent peace by turning to God. Godlessness is too inflammable to be retained in the earth. Religion is required as the security of civilization; it is fireproof. The righteousness which is by faith in Jesus Christ alone is adequate to restrain the fierce passions of mankind and cause a "peaceful earth to slumber rapt in universal law."

Bad Colds From Sudden Changes.

Spring brings all kinds of weather, and with it comes colds and the revival of winter coughs and hoarseness. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will head off a new cold or stop the old one, the soothing balsams relieve the sore throat and heal the irritated tissues. Get a bottle to-day and start treatment at once. At your druggist, 25c. Formula on the bottle. 1

Why He Was a Skeptic.

"No," said the village landlord with the sorry mug, "I don't believe in advertising."

"You don't," exclaimed the hardware druggist. "Why not?"

"Because I advertised for a wife in a matrimonial paper once, that's why."

"And failed to get one, eh?"

"No, I got one. That's the trouble."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Baptism of The Flag.

The Stars and Stripes as the national flag of the United States was first unfurled in battle on the banks of the Brandywine 140 years ago. This battle, in which the German mercenaries, led by Baron Knyphausen, played a prominent part, and in which Lafayette was badly wounded, was a defeat for Washington, although the Americans were able to make an orderly retreat. The American flag received its first baptism of blood in this conflict, but it had previously been displayed at Fort Schuyler, on the present site of the city of Rome, N. Y. This garrison made the banner by cutting up sheets to form the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth for the red stripes, the blue ground for the stars being cut from a cloth coat. John Paul Jones was the first to display the Stars and Stripes on a naval vessel when he sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., in the Ranger on November 1, 1777. The American banner first floated over a foreign stronghold in June 1778, when Capt. Rathbone, commander of the sloop Providence, captured Fort Nassau, in the Bahamas. On December 5, 1782, when George III, acknowledged the independence of the United States, the Stars and Stripes were first displayed in Great Britain by John Singleton Copley, an American painter, then residing in

London. The whaling ship Bedford, of Nantucket, was the first to reach a British port flying the flag of the new nation.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

True Friendliness.

A South Dakota State Senator recently gave a new illustration of that "Man was born for mutual assistance" saying of an ancient philosopher: "ance."

A customer entered a small-town barbershop.

"How soon can you cut my hair?" he asked of the proprietor who was seated in an easy chair, perusing the page of a dime novel.

"Bill," said the barber, addressing his errand boy, "run over and tell the editor that I'd like my scissors if he's got done editin' the paper. Gentleman waitin' for a haircut."

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, . . . and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? . . . I did, and soon saw it was helping me. . . . After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

CRUELITIES PRACTICED BY TURKISH ARMY

ARMENIAN MOTHERS MURDERED AND THEIR HELPLESS BABES BURIED ALIVE.

New York, Oct. 14.—Burial alive of babies in trenches with the bodies of their mothers, who had been slaughtered or allowed to perish from exposure, was practiced by the Turks in their work of exterminating the Armenians, it was declared here today by the Rev. Henry H. Riggs, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Harput, Turkey, who recently came back to this country. A trench was dug beside a camp of Armenian women, he said, and as they met death the survivors were forced to drag their bodies to it and bury them.

"The gendarmes said they could not take care of the babies that were left behind, so many of those were buried with their mothers," Dr. Riggs said. "When I visited this camp I frequently saw Turks wandering about among the Armenians picking out pretty girls and little children to take away to their homes. Some mothers told us that they had themselves thrown their babies into the Euphrates River rather than allow them to be taken to Moslem homes. Many more threw themselves into the river to escape a bondage of shame worse than death."

10,000 Bodies Found.

"About fifteen miles from Harput is a lake hidden from sight with many ravines about it. We were told that the Armenian exiles were being killed and left in these ravines. Two Americans investigated and brought back photographs and actual facts. They saw in a twenty-mile ride 10,000 human bodies, most of them killed by the bayonet. With a few exceptions they were women and children and the mangled conditions of their bodies showed the horrible fate that had been theirs."

The story of the deportation of the Armenians of Harput is one of "perfidy, violence and murder," Dr. Riggs went on, adding "it is nearer to the truth to say the Turkish Government undertook the extinction of the Armenian population." After the issue of an edict for all Armenians to go to Mesopotamia, he said, there came the arrest of all the men of standing.

"They were sent out on the road tied together in groups of two to five," he said, "driven and beaten by the gendarmes. Of the first party of 500 one young man survived to tell the story of what happened. The party was taken into a ravine and ordered to sit down, he told me. Then the gendarmes climbed up on the surrounding rocks and fired with

their rifles into the crowd of bound prisoners as long as they showed signs of life.

One Man Escaped.

"The man who told me the story succeeded in getting his knife and cutting himself loose. As he made his dash for liberty he was followed by a volley of shots, but got away unscathed. All the other men of that and similar parties were ruthlessly butchered."

"The women and children were then started on the road toward Mesopotamia in companies of two or three thousand. By indirect routes they were forced to wander about until the summer heat and disease wasted away the majority. No transportation was provided. I saw one old man, who had traveled 200 miles, start out to go the remaining 250 miles carrying on his back his pack of quilts and clothes and on top of that his aged, palsied wife, who could not walk."

"Often the routes chosen took the people over waterless deserts where thousands perished from thirst. I passed through such a region where thousands of bleached skeletons each side the way told me the story of a waterless journey across the plains in August."

"The people who passed through Harput from the north usually spent two or three days in camp within sight of my home. The sights we saw there can never be forgotten. They were absolutely without shelter, day or night, from heat or cold. The air was unspeakably foul from dead bodies lying near. As we approached the women and children came around us like hungry wolves, all restraint lost, in the one desire for a piece of bread."

"The sick and dying lying around under the blazing sun with no one to care for them, waiting for the end. One place I saw a row of twelve dead women and children who had been lying in the shade of trees. With them was one little baby still alive. The shade had shifted and the burning August sun had fallen on them and killed them. A long trench was dug beside the field where these people were encamped. The people themselves were obliged to dig and fill it. As soon as one died she was dragged to the trench."

300,000 Perished.

In January, 1916, Dr. Riggs said, there were 485,000 deported Armenians in Mesopotamia, while in May, 1917, the most careful investigation showed only 112,000 survivors, more than three-quarters having perished from famine, pestilence and massacre in fifteen months.

"The only bright feature of this terrible picture is the help that has actually reached a fraction of these people through relief funds from America's ever ready generosity," Dr. Riggs said. "In Harput we were able to give daily rations of bread to nearly 5,000 widows and orphans. If more money had come there were 20,000 within reach equally in need."

Upon the rupture of diplomatic relations, the Turkish Government confiscated our food supplies and many of these people perished of hunger."

Since then, however, Mr. Riggs continued, arrangements have been made to continue the relief work through neutral agents who are disbursing the funds and supplies gathered through the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in New York City. The question of saving the remnant of the Armenian race, he said, can be solved only by American generosity.

"The Armenian men are dead," he said, "and the women have been crushed and cannot long survive the terrible experiences through which they have passed. But there are 400,000 orphan children, most of whom are begging their bread to-day. The hope of the future is in gathering together these remnants and saving them for the seed of the future Armenian race. These children look to us to-day. If they can be fed and housed and educated for the next ten years they can constitute the leading progressive element in the life of a new Turkey as their fathers did in the old."

Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring spring colds with stuffed up head, sore throat and general symptoms. A dose of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief, this happy combination of antiseptic balsams clears the head, soothes the irritated membranes and what might have been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatment when relief is first felt as a half cured cold is dangerous. Take Dr. King's New Discovery till your cold is gone.

LIBERTY DAY PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson in behalf of the Liberty Loan last night issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as Liberty day, and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

The President's proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America a proclamation:

"The second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October, as Liberty day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them, the fullest measure of financial support."

"On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the Federal Reserve banks. The people responded nobly to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an over subscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequalled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employees of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock, the twenty-fourth of October."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America, one hundred and forty-second."

(Signed) "By the President:

"WOODROW WILSON.

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

"EITHER GOD IS DEAD OR GERMANY IS DOOMED."

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in a late address, said:

"That dying German officer in the trenches packed the genius of a moral universe into a few words. Wounded last winter through the spinal cord, unable to move the lower part of his body, for weeks he waited for death. Two aged French women cared for the dying man. One day this German officer sent for the village priest and told him that the Von Hindenburg line was nearly complete, that the order to retreat had been given, that the home of these aged women who had cared for him so tenderly would be burned, that not one church, house, barn, vineyard or orchard would be left. The news crushed the old priest."

"In his dying hour a righteous wrath filled the heart of the German officer. These are his last words as I transcribed them from the lips of that priest, standing one day in Noyon:

"'Curses upon this army! Curses upon our Kaiser and his war staff! Ten thousand curses upon my country! Either God is dead or Germany is doomed!'"

To Transfer 6,000 Men.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Orders were issued today by the War Department to the Commanding General of Camp Taylor, for the transfer of 6,000 white men from the Indiana and Kentucky quotas at the camp, to the National Guard Camp, at Hattiesburg. Of this number, 3,120 will be Indiana selective draft troops, while 2,880 will be Kentucky troops. Orders were also sent to Camp Taylor for the transfer of 2,000 men to the National Army Rainbow Division, at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. It is likely that these men will be taken from the Illinois contingent at the camp, altho the orders did not so specify. The transfer of men from Camp Taylor to Hattiesburg, is for the purpose of filling up the National Guard Division. The transfer of troops to Little Rock, is to provide troops to take the place of negro troops sent north for training.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy The Most Reliable.

After many years' experience in the use of it and other cough medicines, there are many who prefer Chamberlain's to any other. Mrs. A. C. Kirstein, Greenville, Ill., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my mother's home and mine for years, and we always found it a quick cure for colds and bronchial troubles. We find it to be the most reliable cough medicine we have used."

Makes Poison Safe.

Thousands of persons lose their lives every year by unintentionally swallowing some form of poison, believing it to be medicine. Most of these accidents take place at night, when the victim rises in the dark, gropes for a bottle, and then swallows part of the contents without being certain that he has the right bottle.

A New Jersey woman has just come forward with a device that should do away with this particular danger. She proposes that all corks of poison bottles be made with a tiny cross of metal extending out of the top of the cork. This cross should have sharp points, and the person coming upon it in the dark would get his fingers pricked. If anything can do away with the poison bottle danger, this remedy should. It would be a simple matter for everyone having such a bottle in his home to make a tiny cross of the kind described and fasten it to the cork of the dangerous bottles.

Catarh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease.

Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarh conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Drugists, Inc.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Croup.

If your children are subject to croup get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when the attack comes on be careful to follow the plain printed directions. You will be surprised at the quick relief which it affords.

A Puzzling Problem.

"Yes pay too high for the things we ate," said Mulligan to his wife. "Can't yez find a grocery where they sell things lower?"

"No, Mike," responded Mrs. Mulligan. "There do be some places that sell things higher than others, but there do be none where they sell them lower."

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for
simulating the Food by Regulating
the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion
Cheerfulness and Rest, Contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor
Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Aloes
Sassafras
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Licorice
Syrup
Clarified Sugar
Violet Green Dye
A helpful Remedy for
Constipation and Diarrhoea,
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Hatcher
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. H. H. Hatcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Starck Pianos
No Money
in Advance
—Satisfac-
tion Guar-
anteed—
Lowest Net
Factory
Prices—
Easiest
Terms—A
Savings of
\$100 to
\$200—
From Factory
Direct
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR
OWN HOME
We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. The Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.
Save \$150.00 or More
We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.
25 Year Guarantee
Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has back of it our 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.
50 Free Music Lessons
To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.
2nd-Hand Bargains
We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:
Weber \$110.00
Steinway 90.00
Chickering 80.00
Kimball 95.00
Starck 195.00
Send for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.
Starck Player-Pianos
Starck Player-Pianos are the best and most beautiful Player-Pianos on the market. You will be delighted with the many exclusive features of these wonderful instruments, and will be pleased with the very low prices at which they can be secured.
Piano Book Free
Send today for our new beautifully illustrated piano book which gives you a large amount of information regarding pianos. This book will interest and please you. Write today.
P. A. STARCK PIANO CO., 1343 Starck Bldg., CHICAGO

A Medicine for Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Illness.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for herself how good it is."—MRS. KARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Could Hardly Get Off Her Bed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my housework and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—MRS. JOSIE CORNER, 1668 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

BEADS ODDLY STRUNG.

(By I. D. Claire.)

The folks who said that Hartford "fairs" were a thing of the past hadn't noticed that bunch that gathers round the post office about 4 o'clock every evening.

Ed Barrass is puttin' on some crackin' good shows, but Editors Thomas and Tinsley won't say anything about it because Ed won't give 'em any passes.

The Republican candidates feel so certain and the Democratic candidates feel so blue that neither side will give a feller a drop.

Steve May says if somebody will furnish the dog he will furnish the possums and they will both have meat.

By a funny decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ohio county magisterial redistricting case, the Democrats win the case and the Republicans get the offices.

The government has issued an order prohibiting travelers going abroad to take more than \$5.00 with them, and Tinsley has given up his prospective trip to Europe.

There is some consolation in three cent postage. We won't get so many duns.

In an interview by a reporter for this paper Heg Casebier said about all he knew was, "it was getting mighty dry."

BALD KNOB.

Mr. M. Steinfeld and Mr. Guy Rafferty, of Evansville, Ind., visited relatives and friends in this neighborhood a few days last week. Mr. George Taylor accompanied Mr. Steinfeld home in his car for a few days visit.

Prayer meeting is progressing nicely at this place. Mr. Newton Havens led last Saturday night, and Mr. E. P. Sandefur appointed to lead next Saturday night.

Mrs. J. H. Torrence sprained her ankle very badly on Monday of last week and is unable to walk at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crowder and daughter, Irene, spent Sunday night with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Crowder, of Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Leslie Albin and family, who was living on Mr. J. W. Taylor's farm, has moved to Rosine.

Mr. Guy Payton is in Louisville seeking employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Loney Johnson is visiting his sister in Bowling Green at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith spent Saturday night with their daughter, Mrs. F. L. Taylor and family.

Many of the farmers lost some cane this fall by frost.

Mrs. Maude Austin and little son, Oral, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. Torrence and family, of near Cromwell.

Mr. Sep Williams is erecting himself a new dwelling house where the old dwelling stood.

Mr. E. P. Sandefur bought several packages of fine watermelon seed and planted them last spring and nice, flourishing vines, but the melons turned out to be about one-fourth citrons. It was supposed the seed came from Germany.

Hit The Spot.

Publishers Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.

Gentlemen:—Your paper as an advertising medium reached the spot, so, you will please cut out all locals I have in the paper and send bill so that I may remit.

Yours truly,

JOHN T. JACKSON.

THE BEAUTIFUL GULF COAST REAL PLAYGROUND

The beautiful thing about the Gulf Coast, between New Orleans and Pensacola is that it is a real playground, summer or winter—a playground for northern folk from November to May, and for Southern during the summer months. You can't ask for much more of placid nature than has been expended on the gulf littoral between New Orleans and Pensacola. There are pine woods, forests of live oaks, all moss hung and mysterious, long stretches of winding, shaded roads, woodland paths, quaint southern hamlets and modern resorts teeming with gaily and active life; lovely retreats where you can swing in a hammock all day and drowse in the narcotic air. And there is the sparkling water, the beach, the surf, boating, fishing—anything and everything that calls from the salt waterside.

Going south on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, after you leave Mobile, it is impossible to escape the infection of joyous living, even if you wanted to do that. At every stop throngs of people are going and coming—youth and age alike, get-

ting on or off the trains. Laughter and breezy, sunny, fragrant air greet you. It is moreover a place of sane, natural outdoor joys in surroundings of homely comfort or of luxurious ease, whichever you prefer. It is a locality of ancient and honorable traditions and the natives are descended from holders of the soil since the first days of the white settler. They make you welcome with a stately, southern hospitality, and have put at your disposal the best their home land affords. Every resort and every old plantation home is shaded by age-old ancestral oaks and grown over with trailing vines, roses and perennials; and they all look out over the gulf waters, at the dancing waves, the scudding sails, the beach and the surf. If you can't find happiness down there in the golden sunshine and among the countless diversions and attractions of that playground, don't go south in the winter expecting to find your "Promised Land," for you'll have only your trouble for your pains. No choicer spot exists and greater comfort is not to be found. The winter climate is ideal, not uncomfortably warm, but moderate and bracing, putting snap and ginger into the system.

Touring along the Gulf Coast is one of the ways travelers take to find their own particular choice—and for this purpose the train service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is convenient. You can stop everywhere, beginning at Mobile, and stay a few hours, a few days or as long as you wish. It is a fascinating vagabondage that will bring you eventually to the place of your ultimate desire. You can, also, if you choose, ship your motor car to Mobile and go in for regular touring along the gulf—the roads are all good and the country is fascinating in the extreme. History lends its background of fact to a long list of interesting traditions and romantic legends concerning this locality, and the "atmosphere," while wholly American, has the foreign flavor in sufficient degree to give it diversity and variety. Topographically, the coast lies low and curving, rising gently toward the hinterland, which is forested with pines, broken in the clearings, by rich and productive farmlands. The shore line is much indented, the numerous bays, "bayous," "sounds" and lakes giving a seemingly endless and all-surrounding waterscape. Lying off the shore is a line of islands, forming the outer bulwark of Mississippi Sound, and fronting this are the resorts that have been famous since pre-revolutionary days—the towns which began as of the French colonies, begun under the brothers de Bienville and d'Iberville.—Advertisement.

Mules For Sale.

I have two work mules, 8 and 9 years old, 16 hands high, for sale. Bargain if taken at once.

1612 T. WADE STRATTON,
Hartford, Ky., Route 5.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Bro. A. D. Litchfield has been assigned to the Methodist church of Hartford, Ky., and for this reason must move from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved: That the members of the Ministerial Association of Glasgow, Ky., express their sincere regret for the going away of a sympathetic minister of the Gospel, a Christian gentleman, a friend of the high and low, rich and poor, old and young, and a loyal citizen. We heartily commend him to the brethren and citizens of his new field, and judging from his scholarly ability and constructive work accomplished while in Glasgow, Ky., we predict great things for him in his next charge and rapid, forward strides for the people about to come under his ministry.

(Signed) E. W. ELLIOT,
G. M. PULLIAS,
I. D. S. KNIGHT.
—Glasgow Republican.

FORDSVILLE SCHOOL FAIR ATTRACTS LARGE CROWD

The School Fair held at Fordville Saturday, was an unqualified success. The weather was ideal, and the crowd was larger than at any previous meeting of the kind. The schools of the county were well represented and the exhibits of the pupils were unusually good. Below is a partial list of the prize winners:

Reading.

First grade—Mary Wimp.
Second grade—Annie Anil.
Third and Fourth—Mary Nancy Wilson.

High School.

Best Apron (hand made)—Lillian Truman; second best, Catherine Truman.
Best three biscuits—Gladys Mason.
Best original story—May Mount, Hartford, Ky.
Best piece of crochet work—Sallie Emma Carden.
Best homemade candy—Garnet Young; second best, Louise Smith.
Best poem—Irene Odell.

Miscellaneous.

Best written Ten Commandments—Catherine Davidson.
Best parcel post package—Christine Ford; second best, Murry Hale.

Farm Products.

Best three stalks of tobacco—Will Griffin.
Best twelve ears of corn—Harvey Marlow; second best, Clarence Smith.
Best sample pryor tobacco—Ethel Marlow.
Best pumpkin—Z. C. Daniel, Narrows, Ky.; second best Tom Hardister, Narrows, Ky.
Best pigs, under six months old—Harvey Ford.
Best molasses—Charlie Craig; second best, Myrtle Brown.
Best composition on Kentucky—Ernestine Ralph.
District bringing the largest number of pupils, Highland school, 76 pupils, Miss Ethel Muffett, teacher.
Odell school, 72 pupils present, Miss Rosa Brown, teacher.

High School Athletics.

400-yard race—Leonard Young.
150-yard race—Harvey Ford.

Mr. Earl McClellan, of Lewisburg, and Miss Maude Shults, of Narrows, were quietly married at the home of the bride, Tuesday. Mr. McClellan is a prosperous young business man of Lewisburg, Logan county, and Miss Shults is the daughter of Mr. Joe Shults. Miss Shults has been for several years one of Ohio county's well known and popular teachers.

STRAY STREAKS.

(By Fluke McFluke.)

WOMEN ORGANIZE TO AID FIGHT FOR LIBERTY FUND

Delegates to Washington Conference Tell of National Meeting—Women's Clubs Enlisted.

The Women's Liberty Loan committee of the Eighth Federal Reserve District held its first meeting in its headquarters on the fourteenth floor of the Boatman's Bank Building in St. Louis. Miss Florence J. Wade, chairman of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, presided.

Miss Wade and Mrs. Philip N. Moore, chairman of the Women's Committee of Missouri, attended a conference of the National Women's Liberty Loan Organization Committee, Washington, D. C. Mrs. William G. McAdoo is chairman of this committee. With the approval of this conference, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw sent out a letter to every Red Cross organization, Council of Defense, and Food Conservation Committee, urging them that they have their members devote the entire month of October to the disposing of the Liberty Loan. Dr. Shaw argued that it was essential that the war be financed above all other activities and urged that all women engaged in patriotic, civic, religious, educational and social work devote all of their energy and time to this great and essential movement.

In attendance were: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, State Chairman Missouri; Mrs. Gifford Dudley, Nashville, State Chairman, Tennessee; Mrs. Donald McDonald, Louisville, State Chairman, Kentucky; Mrs. Howard T. Wilson, Virden, State Chairman, Illinois; Mrs. M. P. Holland, Clarksville, State Chairman, Mississippi; Mrs. C. H. Brown, Little Rock, State Chairman, Arkansas; Mrs. Fred McCullough, Fort Wayne, State Chairman, Indiana. All of the county chairmen of Illinois also met in St. Louis Saturday afternoon and received instructions from their State Chairman, Mrs. Howard T. Wilson, and District Chairman, Miss Florence J. Wade.

The women have outlined a comprehensive campaign which includes all of the women's clubs, church organizations, lodges, and other women's activities.

ORGANIZED FORCES JOIN LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

The St. Louis women's committee of the Liberty Loan Organization is working under the able direction of Mrs. John H. Holliday as chairman. Mrs. Holliday has the co-operation of all women's organizations doing war relief work.

Mrs. B. F. Bush, state president of the Women's National Council of Defense, who has organized 106 of the 114 counties in Missouri effectively, and has a live working organization in each one of these counties and 375 towns through the state, placed this working force at the disposal of the Liberty Loan Organization.

Mrs. Ernest Stix of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League repudiated the statement recently made by Mrs. O. H. Havemeyer at a meeting of the Woman's Party at Baltimore, and declared that the Woman's Party did not represent the National Woman's Suffrage League, that suffragists were working for Liberty Loan Bonds and doing other war relief work.

The Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis has an organization in each of the 20 wards and 500 precincts with an efficient chairman in each ward and precinct. This force is now at work in disposing of the Liberty Loan Bonds in St. Louis.

"Four-Minute" women speakers will join forces with the "Four-Minute" men and speak in the motion picture houses and other places for four minutes on the Liberty Bond during the rest of the campaign.

GERMANS LIBERAL: U. S. PUT TO TEST

Germany and the United States are embarking simultaneously on an appeal to their people for more of the wherewithal to carry on the war.

It is the second undertaking of the United States Government and the seventh for the peoples of the Germanic states. . . . We have increased our supply of gold since 1914 by the sum of \$1,200,000,000, while Germany is in such a plight for adequate gold supplies she has been compelled to ask her people to turn in their rings, gold watches, trinkets and other gold ornaments, that the diminishing gold supply might be replenished, and yet the supply has fallen to a point where the Imperial Bank's holdings are lower now than at any time since the summer of 1915.

The contrast between the positions of the two nations is striking and yet Germany has started off in her appeal with no rebuffs. The people, pinched and suffering from all manner of privations and burdened with sorrows for loved ones lost at sea or in battle on land, are coming forth for the seventh time and laying their savings on the altar of their country for sacrifice.

With us there will not and cannot be any commandeering of savings as in Germany, but our people must heed only the promptings of patriotism and devoted allegiance to the flag and the Government to inspire them to buy Liberty Bonds. The capital is here in abundance.

Be Sure of the Number Before Calling

The telephone directory is issued at frequent intervals for the information and benefit of the telephone-using public.

Every effort is made to keep this list accurate and up-to-date. It is expected that telephone-users will consult it before making calls. A call for an incorrect number causes delay and possible annoyance to a third party.

Avoid inconvenience to all concerned by looking up telephone numbers in the directory before calling.

When you Telephone—Smile

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated
J. HUNTER MATTHEWS, Manager, Hartford, Ky.

We bought two carloads of Farm Wagons before the recent advances—one car of Columbus Wagons and one car of Owensboro Wagons, and will make you a close price. Write us, or come to see our line of wagons.

Parties wanting a wagon on time, until the present crop is marketed, by making a satisfactory note, can get their wagon now.

Write us at once for prices and descriptive circulars, explaining fully all the particular advantages each wagon has. Write today.

Fordsville Planing Mill Co.

JAKE WILSON, Mgr. FORDSVILLE, KY

FORDSVILLE.

Mrs. L. C. Poole, of Caneyville, was the guest of her daughter, Miss May Pool, Sunday.

Mr. Ben Shain, wife and baby, of Short Creek, Ky., who have been visiting Mrs. Shain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Howard, of this place, returned home Monday.

Mr. Ed Quisenberry left Saturday for his home in Hunter, Ark.

Mr. P. C. Cooper, of Owensboro, was here Saturday.

Mr. Will Park went to Narrows Friday.

Mr. John H. Smith went to Owensboro Saturday to see his brother-in-law, who is very ill.

Rev. O. A. Dimmick, of Illinois, preached at the Christian church, Sunday morning and night, in the absence of the pastor.

Daily service has been established on rural mail route No. 3, which heretofore has been tri-weekly.

Mr. Muri Jones, Louisville, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jones, this week.

Mrs. Alfred Hawes, of Louisville, who has been visiting friends and relatives at this place, has returned to her home.

Mr. G. Davis Royal, rural mail carrier on route No. 1, is taking his vacation.

Mrs. C. E. Miller spent Sunday and Monday in Owensboro.

Mr. C. B. Carden shipped a carload of stock to Louisville this week.

Miss Lila Wallace, who has been visiting her uncle, Tom Wallace, near Hartford, came home Friday.

Mr. John Barnes, of Beaver am, attended the school fair here Saturday, and delivered an address in the interest of the Liberty Bond issue.

Friends and relatives of Mr. David Howard gave him a surprise dinner Sunday in honor of his 69th birthday.

The school fair held here Saturday, was very successful in every way. The weather was ideal, a large crowd was present and much interest was manifested in regard to the work of the schools.

SUNNYDALE.

Mr. Otis Gabbert has returned to his work in Indiana. He was accompanied by Arthur Goss and Ivan Davis.

Miss Mabel Daffron gave a "tackey" party Saturday night. Every one reports a pleasant time.

Mrs. W. A. Clark and Miss Bessie have been visiting relatives in Owensboro for several days.

Mrs. L. J. Bianche and children are visiting relatives at Millport, Ky. Mr. E. F. Kirk, of Fordsville, has

been here visiting his brother, Prof. J. W. Kirk.

Mr. Loo Gillim has been elected trustee of this district.

Renfrow & Weatherford have received a carload of salt.

Mr. Dock White and wife, of Caneyville, spent Monday night with Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Kirk.

Mrs. J. W. Kirk attended the school fair at Fordville Saturday.

Rev. G. W. Chappin, of Missouri, is holding a protracted meeting at the Palo school house.

BEAVER DAM.

Born to the wife of Mr. Sigsby McKenney, October 10, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Taylor, of Peoria, Ill., returned home in their car, Friday, after a visit to Mrs. Taylor's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams.

Mrs. H. L. Ramage is being visited this week by her mother, Mrs. Holt, of Dyersburg, Tenn.

Born to the wife of Mr. George Kane, October 10, a boy.

Miss Edna Williams accompanied her sister, Mrs. Tim Taylor, to her home at Peoria, Ill., where she will make her a visit.

Mr. Orville Hodge, of Detroit, is visiting his father, Mr. John Hodge, this week.

The little four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stevens died Sunday and was buried Monday in the Paxton graveyard. The twin brother of the child died about a year ago.

Miss Ethel Williams visited her grandmother at Taylor Mines Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jess Fuqua and baby, of Greenville, visited her aunt, Mrs. Fred Cooper, here this week.

Geo. William Barnes ate a birthday dinner with little Ben Ramage Monday.

Miss May Sanderfur spent the night with Miss Lourene Stevens Saturday night.

Mr. Mose Maddox and Mr. Martin Flener, who are working at Camp Taylor, visited their families here Sunday.

Mr. Frank Cooper, who has been sick, is able to be out on the street again.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Morton, (colored) deceased, will come forward at once and settle, and all persons having claims against the said estate will present same, properly proven, to me on or before November 1, 1917, or they will be forever barred.

R. B. MARTIN, Admr.,
Hartford, Ky.

WHICH TUNE WILL HE LISTEN TO?



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS